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日拾叁月叁年寅丙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1926 式拜禮

號壹拾月伍年五十國民華中

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau Ma Tei...	6.50	9.24	10.39	11.47	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38
Shatin...	7.02	9.36	10.51	11.57	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51
Tai Po...	7.18	9.49	11.04	12.10	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04
Tai Po Market...	7.31	9.53	11.18	12.24	12.48	1.53	5.13	6.08
Fanning...	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.24	12.48	1.53	5.13	6.08
Sham Shui...	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.28	12.52	1.57	5.17	6.12
Sham Shui...	7.43	10.12	11.27	12.33	12.57	1.57	5.17	6.12

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sham Shui...	7.31	9.06	10.38	11.40	1.56	3.00	4.17	5.18
Sham Shui...	7.38	9.13	10.45	11.47	2.03	3.07	4.24	5.25
Fanning...	7.43	9.18	10.49	11.51	2.11	3.15	4.32	5.33
Tai Po Market...	7.43	9.28	10.59	12.03	2.11	3.15	4.32	5.33
Tai Po...	7.48	9.30	11.04	12.07	2.16	3.20	4.37	5.38
Shatin...	7.59	9.43	11.17	12.21	2.27	3.31	4.48	5.49
Yau Ma Tei...	8.12	9.55	11.29	12.33	2.40	3.44	5.01	6.02
Kowloon...	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	2.47	3.51	5.08	6.09

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau Ma Tei...	6.50	9.24	10.39	11.47	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38
Shatin...	7.02	9.36	10.51	11.57	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51
Tai Po...	7.18	9.49	11.04	12.10	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04
Tai Po Market...	7.31	9.53	11.18	12.24	12.48	1.53	5.13	6.08
Fanning...	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.24	12.48	1.53	5.13	6.08
Sham Shui...	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.28	12.52	1.57	5.17	6.12
Sham Shui...	7.43	10.12	11.27	12.33	12.57	1.57	5.17	6.12

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sham Shui...	8.13	10.38	11.40	1.56	3.00	4.17	5.18	6.09
Sham Shui...	8.19	10.45	11.47	2.03	3.07	4.24	5.25	6.16
Fanning...	8.23	10.49	11.51	2.11	3.15	4.32	5.33	6.24
Tai Po Market...	8.23	10.59	12.03	2.11	3.15	4.32	5.33	6.24
Tai Po...	8.27	11.04	12.07	2.16	3.20	4.37	5.38	6.29
Shatin...	8.51	11.17	12.21	2.27	3.31	4.48	5.49	6.40
Yau Ma Tei...	9.03	11.29	12.33	2.40	3.44	5.01	6.02	6.53
Kowloon...	9.11	11.37	12.41	2.47	3.51	5.08	6.09	7.00

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.
Fanning...	7.45	11.20	Sham Shui...	6.30	10.15
Sham Shui...	8.40	12.25	Fanning...	7.25	11.10

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.
Fanning...	7.45	11.20	Sham Shui...	6.30	10.15
Sham Shui...	8.40	12.25	Fanning...	7.25	11.10

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GREATER SHANGHAI.

MARSHAL SUN CHUAN FANG'S SCHEME.

CHINESE AREAS CONTRASTED WITH FOREIGN SETTLE- MENTS.

Marshal Sun Chuan Fang, Governor-General of Kiangsu and Chekiang, entertained the press and merchants of the district at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on May 5th when he explained in detail his ideas for a Greater Shanghai.

The Marshal's speech was too long to be reproduced in full, but he pointed out to his audience that China could demand nothing till her areas were equal to the Foreign Settlements. They felt humiliated, he said, whenever they passed from the Concessions to Chinese territory. They felt they were crossing into a different world. Nothing in Chinese territory—roads, buildings or public health—could be compared with the Concessions. That was the greatest of their national humiliations, much greater in his opinion than the loss of sovereignty.

You will remember, said Marshal Sun Chuan Fang, that when we saw each other last, I expressed the idea of creating an organization in Shanghai to unite all the administrative powers into one centre so that it might have the necessary authority to improve the municipal government; plan a new port, and settle long-standing diplomatic disputes, gradually converting the area outside the foreign settlements into a model city, the result of which should form the basis for our demand for the abolishing of foreign concessions. This has been one of my dearest dreams, for whenever I come to a treaty port I feel thoroughly humiliated, not only because a treaty port is a standing reminder of our loss of sovereignty, but also because whenever we pass from the concessions into Chinese territory we feel that we are crossing into a different world—the former is the upper and the latter is the under-world, for nothing in the Chinese territory—roads, buildings, or public health—can be compared with the concessions. This is the greatest of our national humiliations, much greater in my opinion than the loss of sovereignty.

EMPTY-MOUTHED DEMANDS.
In recent years the people of China have gradually acquired a national consciousness and with one voice have demanded the rendition of concessions and the abolition of unequal treaties, but "empty-mouthed" demands are useless. If we want to have the concessions abolished we must make the necessary preparations, otherwise even if the Powers hand over the concessions to us at once, we shall find ourselves utterly unprepared to receive them. One of the objects of establishing the Directorate of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung is to try to accomplish some real results to show our foreign friends and to start our general preparation for the eventual return of the concessions.

I have had this idea in my mind for a long time and when I was in Shanghai last, I intended to put it into execution. There are three reasons for this long delay: Firstly, because of the unsettled political situation my attention has been divided; secondly, it has been difficult for me to find the right man to help me; and lastly, the nature and the constitution of the new organization are of such importance that it is necessary to study it carefully before we act. Now, China is a republic; municipal affairs are within the sphere of local self-government. But Shanghai is certainly a special case, for it is a treaty port with a mixed population. Very many of the municipal questions are intimately connected with foreign interests: for to the north and the west there are the extra-concessional roads; the development of Woosung depends on the improvement of the harbour; Pootung is situated with foreign factories; and of course, both Nantao and Chapei are adjacent to the foreign settlements.

Moreover, our ideal Greater Shanghai overlaps several different districts each of which has its own different officials, each has its different authorities do not take up the responsibility for making a beginning and co-operate with the people in the different districts, it will be very difficult indeed to accomplish any result. Therefore, at the present transitional period and under the special conditions of Shanghai, anyone attempting to improve municipal government, extend port facilities and recover lost territory with a view to laying down a firm foundation for a Greater Shanghai must have real political power behind him.

In other words, for the present only the Provincial Government can make such an experiment with any hope of success.

When I say municipal government, I mean it in the widest sense of the word. For this reason, the new organization is not called a municipality but a Directorate of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung.

THE SYSTEM DESCRIBED.

Gentlemen, this is not the first time that the Government has tried to create an organization of this kind. First, we had the Woosung scheme of Mr. Chang Chien and then the special area of Mr. Sun Pao Chi. They were, however, all organizations independent of the Provincial Government of Kiangsu, so among other things the conflict of authority made their schemes a failure. After very careful consideration, I have decided upon the present form of organization—I myself assume the post of Director-General so that the evils of divided authority and conflicting order may be avoided. I cannot reside in Shanghai, therefore I have appointed a Director to plan and execute on my behalf. In order to facilitate his task, the political, diplomatic and police commissioners must be subordinate to his authority, but in order to maintain the administrative system of Kiangsu province these officials cannot be made independent of the Civil Governor. I have, therefore, made the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Taoyin and the Commissioner of Police, ex-officio departmental chiefs of the Directorate, so that the Director may have them under his guidance, without impairing the authority of the Civil Governor of Kiangsu. An advisory Council of nine is to be attached to the Directorate so that the local people may be kept informed of the affairs of the Directorate and whose opinions the latter will consult.

QUESTION OF BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the port of Shanghai and Woosung are also somewhat difficult to determine. I have decided that for the present, it is best to make the area under the Police Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung, the area of the port, adding to it such parts of Pootung as is under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Magistrate. Thus, all the territory from Woosung to Lunghua and from Pootung to beyond Monument Road is included, the foreign settlements forming an island surrounded by the new port. If we succeed in our endeavour, we need not fear that the settlement will not be returned, or that we shall not achieve international equality.

Within this area, as defined above, there are only two municipal organizations, namely Nantao and Chapei. The latter has already been taken over by the Provincial Government. At the time the Directorate was not yet in existence, so it was a temporary measure, the Taoyin was given charge. Now that we have this new organization, the municipal affairs of Chapei come naturally under the direct control of the departments of the Directorate. I cannot boast that we shall be able to make Chapei a model city within a short time; I can only ask the people of Shanghai, nay, the people of the whole of Shanghai, to give us a chance to make an attempt. At the same time, I ask them to do their utmost to supervise us and to criticize us. I myself will never try to acquire any personal interest whatever in the Chapei area—all the engineering projects, income and expenditure shall be complete publicity. Furthermore, I hope the municipality of Nantao will go their best to co-operate and improve the area under their control. In short, Chapei, Pootung, Woosung and the area west of Shanghai shall be under Government control, with the people's supervision; on the other hand, the Nantao Municipality shall be under local management with Government supervision.

DEVELOPMENT NOT TAXES.

Let us not have any bias whatsoever and see the results in the future in order to decide which is the best road to arrive at a true self-governing city and an ideal Greater Shanghai.

The object of establishing the Directorate is therefore to develop the port of Shanghai and Woosung and is not to levy taxes in the name of an organization in order to spend it on military purposes. I can give you a clear proof of my sincerity. Before the municipal government is developed and a sufficient municipal income becomes available, the administrative expenses of the Directorate shall be entirely borne by the office of the Military Governor.

Therefore, however, insufficient are the military funds I have determined to sacrifice a part of the military budget to underwrite the success of the new venture and to make a beginning of municipal government in China.

TOO MANY PEOPLE IN JAPAN.

WHERE CAN THE SURPLUS GO? GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Commenting on the population problem which is attracting public attention anew in Japan, the *Osaka Asahi* says that Mr. Wakatsuki, the Premier, spoke the truth when, at a reception given in his honour in Osaka recently, he declared that the best way to solve the population problem was to promote commerce and industry so as to support the surplus population by means of the profits accruing from the developed export trade, while at the same time encouraging emigration as far as possible. The only regret is that he failed to set forth concrete plans for encouraging emigration and developing commerce and industry. There are no two opinions as to the importance of the encouragement of emigration and the development of commerce and industry, but the question is how to achieve these objects. During the last session of the Diet, there was some discussion on population problems, and some pertinent interpellations were formulated. At any rate, it seems tolerably certain that all political parties are now confronted with the necessity of including the settlement of this problem among the main planks in their new policies, so urgent is the problem growing. All parties seem to agree in the view that Japanese emigrants should be sent to Brazil, Chile, Peru, Manchuria, Siberia, Indo-China, China, Siam and the Dutch Indies—to the South American countries in particular.

ROOM AT HOME FOR THIRTY MILLIONS.

It must, however, be remembered that it is absolutely impossible for the population of Japan to be adequately housed by means of emigration exclusively. For proof, it may be mentioned that whereas the country's population is increasing by some 750,000 every year, the number of Japanese emigrants who have gone abroad to settle since 1899 is only 370,000, or some 15,000 a year on an average. In such circumstances, it must be admitted that the best protection and encouragement that may be given to emigration will go only a little way towards solving the population question.

THE GRAVEST NATIONAL PROBLEM.

The *Miyako* says that the gravity of the population question has long been known to the Japanese public, and that effective plans for dealing with this problem ought to have been elaborated long ago. Unfortunately, owing to the culpable neglect of Japanese statesmen, it is as far from settlement now as ever before. Statesmen and politicians have taken up the question by fits and starts in the past, but they allowed their interest in it to droop soon afterwards. The recent return of the political parties to the discussion of this issue may be one of their whims, but nevertheless it is a matter to be welcomed. Not until the population question is successfully disposed of, will the living of the Japanese people be put on a really secure basis. It ought to form the main aim of Japanese politics to study and find out good and efficacious methods for providing proper places for all the Japanese people, who are increasing by some 700,000 every year. It is desirable that political parties should take up this problem in real earnest as the gravest issue confronting this country, not by any means as part of their clap-net tactics, so that this long outstanding problem may be settled once for all.

THE CABINET'S PLANS.

The Wakatsuki Cabinet, says the *Tamato*, has announced its resolution to tackle the problem. Its plan to transfer Koreans to South Manchuria, its scheme to encourage the settlement of Japanese in Korea, and its programme of developing trade with China and the South Seas may be taken as reflecting its policy in this regard. It is, no doubt, better to pursue these plans diligently than to continue diplomatic negotiations with America, which at best offer small prospects of success. Particularly welcome is it that the Government has made some appropriation on account of investigating into trade possibilities with the South Seas. Its investigations into this matter, it is to be hoped, will lead to Japan's economic development in that part of the world, thereby making a contribution to the solution of the population problem. Just as home politics are closely bound up with the daily life of the people, so must the country's diplomacy be essentially shaped with special regard for the betterment of the living conditions among the people. The *Tamato* hails the tendency for Japan's diplomacy to put on a more economic aspect as a welcome sign.

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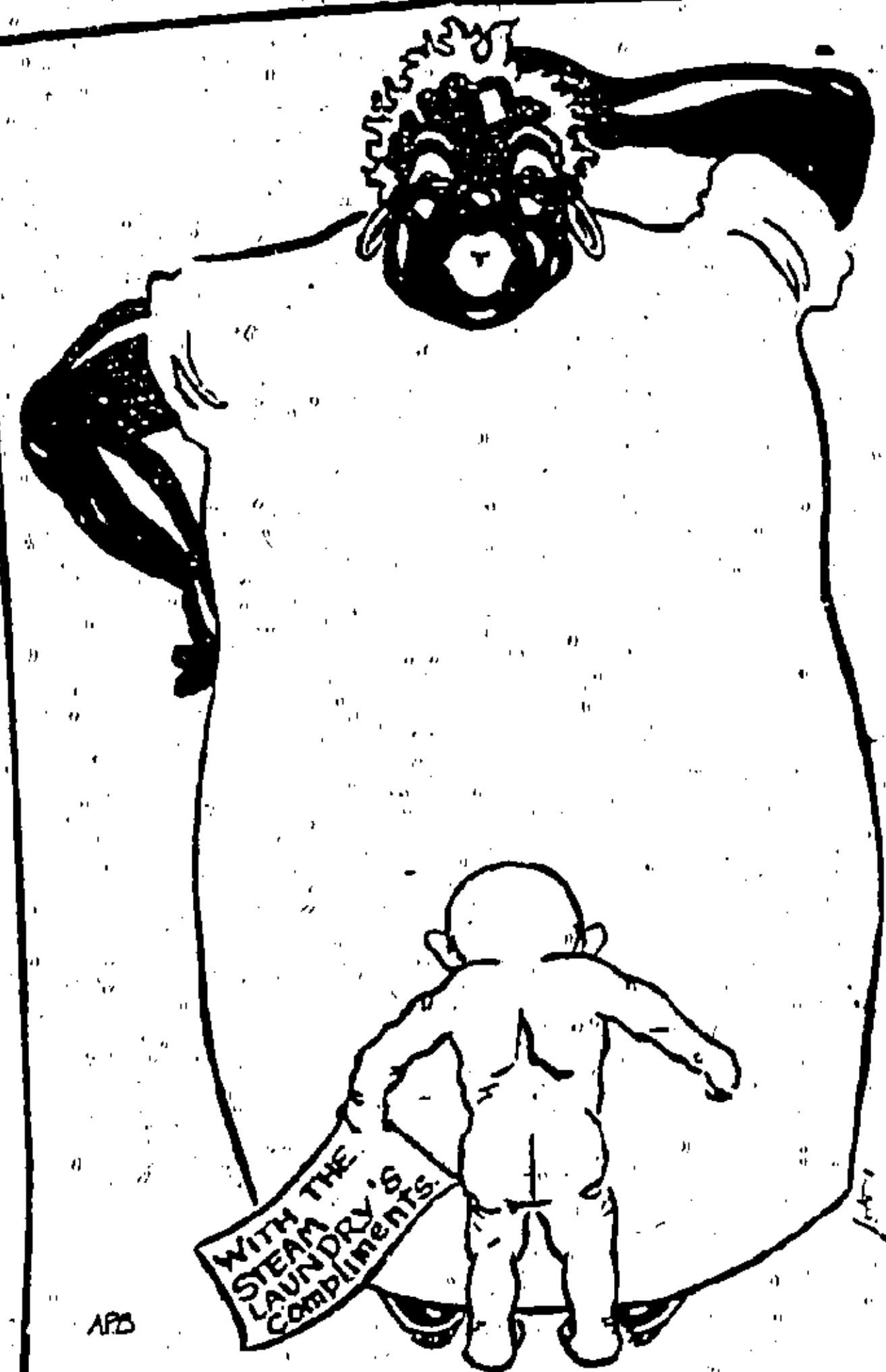
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Scottish Letter.

SEVEN-A-SIDE RUGBY.
ITS GROWING POPULARITY.
THE GAME EXPLAINED.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 7th.

It is only a few years since seven-a-side Rugby was started on the Scottish Border; but now it is the recognised wind-up of the season in Edinburgh and Glasgow, all the leading clubs taking part in it; lately it has even gained a place at the end of the London programme.

What is the seven-a-side game? Many men in the East have never seen it; and only a few who read these lines can have any full knowledge of its play. Shortly put, the seven-a-side is founded on the principles of Rugby proper, under the same rules, but is decided on the knock-out tie system. The most striking thing about it is the immense speed at which it is played. Even though each game only occupies fifteen minutes, seven-a-side, with a minute's interval, a team may be quite exhausted in this time if they go "all out."

It is obvious that with only three forwards and four backs, the game must be very open; there is none of the tight scrummaging, wheeling and shifting of the scrums to which we are accustomed in the parent game. A premium is placed on running by the backs, and there is greater scope for individuality than in Rugby proper. The full-back, the fastest man in the team, comes up on the open wing, when his forwards secure the ball in a scrum. While the three-quarter who has put the ball into the scrum drops back into the full-back position. To do this it is plain that the full-back must keep closer to his three-quarter line than usual. When defending, the full-back comes up into an intermediate position, such as the stand-off half normally occupies. Whichever three-quarter is nearest to the scrum when it is formed puts the ball in and acts for the time being as scrum-worker.

The great test of a seven-a-side team is its ability to conserve its energies. Thus, if a three-quarter gets well away in one of the preliminary rounds of a competition, the players who have clearly no chance of overtaking him give up the chase, and it is no uncommon sight to see them sit down and rest until the movement is completed.

Also, there is no object in piling up a score; it is wiser to secure a lead and then to rest on it, employing such tactics as defensive kicking to touch. When the final round is reached, it is a different matter, for by that time the fastest and fittest player has probably had the edge taken off his speed, and there is a better chance of his being caught even when he has a clear opening.

THE SCOTS JOKE.

"If Scotland is ever done away with," said Mr. Thomas Jay, the *Punch* man responsible for the "Caucasian" when speaking in Edinburgh, "professional humorists will be reduced to penury." Mr. Jay exaggerates somewhat, of course. Even assuming preposterously that Scotland was abolished, he would still wax merry over plumbers and mother-in-law, over saxophones and steel houses, over Prohibition and pulverised pedestrians.

We sympathise with him, however, in his ambition to go on making jokes about Scotsmen. "If he and his fellow-humorists across the Border don't do it, we shall do it ourselves. We like it. There is a legend that Mr. Henry Ford's factory includes a joke-manufacturing department. It may only be a legend, since jokes do not lend themselves to mass production methods, but the fact remains that Ford jokes are a good advertisement for Ford cars.

Similarly, Scots jokes are a good advertisement for Scotland. Let the English jester carry on, therefore, and let any thin-skinned Scot who objects to his facetiousness console himself with this thought: that though the Scotsman may be a joke, his detractors are always ready to admit he is not a "standing joke."

BRET HARTE ON GLASGOW.

"The Letters of Bret Harte," just published, contain some amusing references to the time when he was Consul at Glasgow. "I cannot get acclimated," he writes, "I cannot help feeling that I am living in a damp cellar by gas-light, with an occasional whiff from a drain, from a coal heap, from a mouldy potato-bin, and from dirty wash-tubs. Even Glasgow people tell me that when they return from a temporary absence they usually fall ill!" He is not surprised that Scots cannot take a joke, for Nature never smiles upon them. It is in his letters to his English friends, and particularly the Boyds, that the whimsical humour of the writer best appears. From the "Scotch Lines to A. S. Boyd," of which he says—"I don't claim much for the poetry; it's the strict accuracy of Scotch epithet and description I was after," we quote the first and last stanzas:—

We twa ha'e heard the gowds sing
Sae soft and dour, sae fresh and gay;
And paild in the brae in Spring,
To scent the new-mown "Scots" wha
hae" (hay!).
And yet ma' frien' and trusty frere,
We'll tak' a right gude Willie Waught
(Tho' what that may be, is not clear,
Nor where it may be made or bought).

THE ABSORPTION OF SILVER BY CHINA.

WHERE DOES IT GO?

PROBLEMS OF EXCHANGE.

Silver is perhaps the greatest aspect of the problem in Eastern banking and exchange. The East has an insatiable appetite for the metal. It flows into China, and the stream into India is a never-ending one; it rarely flows out of either country. "Where does it all go to?" an Eastern banker was asked. "Confucius alone knows; I don't!" was the laconic reply. "Anyway, we've got to have it to finance trade," he added.

Well, in 1925 China imported from England and the U.S.A. some 60 million standard ounces, and in 1924 she took about 62 million standard ounces. How is it used in China? In this way. Silver in China is used as a measure of value of commodities both internally and externally. The Chinese expect to be paid in silver for their purchases whatever be their value in terms of gold in the countries from which they emanate. They also require payment in silver, no matter what be the gold price of China's exports, and the banker has, so to speak, to hold the scales between the two, and to squeeze his profit in the process. The Chinese do not view silver as a measure of value in the sense that we view gold. Apart from the exchange between silver and gold, as silver in China is a commodity, its value rises and falls according to local conditions. If there be a large supply of the metal in one province, and a scarcity in another, silver in the first province will appreciate to a degree almost beyond comprehension in Western countries. The price level of commodities in the place where silver is scarce will depreciate in an even greater ratio. For each occasion that it is profitable to transfer gold from one country to another, it is many times more profitable to move silver from one Chinese province to another, and it is the banker's job to take advantage of these varying conditions and to circulate the silver. If he seize time by the forelock and lays down funds on the spot just when wanted, the greater his profit. In a world, with silver he has got to know what to do, when to do it, and how to do it; that is the alpha and omega of silver exchange.

SINO-FOREIGN TRADE AND EXCHANGE.

Banking in China in a complex business. In addition to the negotiation of bills of exchange, the banker has the ever-present anxiety of buying and selling silver. With silver it is weight that counts, not the number of pieces. Time and again China has seemed to be on the verge of adopting a dollar currency, but numerous as are these coins in circulation, they have never replaced the ubiquitous tael, or Chinese ounce of silver. Of taels, again, the number is legion. For the most part the tael of silver circulates in the form of small ingots or "shoes of sycee," of varying weight and size, and every province has its own tael weight differing just a little from that of every other province. Shoes of sycee, so called from a fancied resemblance to a Chinese woman's foot, are taken by weight and not by count, and are exchanged at their silver value as a commodity.

Apart from the internal demand, it might be asked why trade should be so dependent upon this silver. It is not a matter of chance that Sino-foreign trade is so largely carried on through the medium of sycee silver, but one of necessity. Sycee silver is the only accepted medium of exchange of which trade can be sure of getting a free supply, hence the continued demand for the metal from the West. Just how the value fluctuates may be briefly explained. Suppose there be a large demand in, say, Shanghai for sterling owing to heavy imports, the Chinese will require gold exchange with which to pay, and as demand increases, so the value of sterling (gold) rises and that of silver falls. It is the reverse with exports. Heavy exports from China in the offering of gold bills on London in exchange for silver, and the greater the supply, the more will silver appreciate. In practice, exchange and trade may be said to react upon each other. The value of Chinese commodities being expressed in terms of silver, and the value of most of the commodities imported by China being in terms of gold, exchange between gold and silver will tend to vary with the nature and extent of this commerce. Silver, it is plain, is the variable factor, and since the rate of exchange, say, Shanghai on London, expresses the equation between two factors, gold and silver, the price of the one of which is fixed and that of the other variable, it follows that the rate of exchange with China is intimately connected with the fluctuations in the market price of the metal.

THE CURRENCY CHAOS.

Silver is, however, only one aspect of the problem in Eastern banking; the chaotic condition of the currency is another. We may take the present position of Dairen as a good example. Although a supposed gold standard has been adopted by the Japanese authorities there, both Chinese and Japanese currency is in circulation. There are two varieties of yen notes issued by the Japanese, the ordinary yen note and the Newchwang note, the latter being 30 per cent more valuable than the former. Quite recently, 100 yen in Newchwang notes were the equivalent of about 134 yen in ordinary yen notes. Then, of Chinese money, both dollars and fractional currency (small money) are in circulation, some issued by the Fukien, Kwangtung and Hupeh mints, some by

the Tientsin Government mint; and there is a fractional difference in exchange between all. For example, a few months ago, 100 yen Newchwang notes were equivalent to 133.90 yen ordinary yen notes; 100 yen Newchwang notes were also worth \$177.15 small Chinese money, while \$100 big Chinese currency was the equivalent of 103.40 yen Newchwang notes, or 137 yen ordinary notes. Again, \$1 big money exchanged for \$1.21 small money, or 235 coppers, and a 10-cent piece, small money, exchanged for 21 coppers.

AN EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

A European banker may envisage the problem of the transfer of money to other parts in China. The procedure is highly complicated. The money to be transferred, if it happens to be in Chinese currency, must first be converted into Japanese yen, and again converted into the currency of the port to which the sum is to be remitted. For instance, if \$100 big Chinese money is to be sent to Shanghai, the banker would first convert it into 103.40 yen Newchwang notes. Then he would convert 103.40 yen Newchwang notes into 71 Shanghai taels, and, finally, remit the sum in taels to Shanghai, where the sum to be paid would expect to be paid in silver. The yen is the standard currency in Dairen, but other currencies can always be exchanged, though there is no official quotation for francs, marks, roubles or other kinds of foreign money.—W. J. SPALDING in *Spectator*.

MONEY FOR LOST SON.

ANNUITY OF £750 IF CLAIMED.

A FATHER'S FAITH.

Sir Thomas Pink, head of Messrs. E. and T. Pink, Ltd., jam manufacturers, who died last January, aged 70, left estate valued at £276,000, with net personalty £250,000.

To his eldest son, Thomas Bernard Pink, he bequeathed a life annuity of £750, if and when he applies for it, "as" the will explains, "I have lost all trace of him since 1914."

"The phrase is characteristic of the man; brief and non-communicative," was how a close personal friend described it.

"It tells you so little," he continued, "The last we heard of the boy was that he had gone to Canada. That was in 1914. The war came and passed, bringing no news of him. We assumed that he had been killed—there was a rumour that he was in France with the Canadian Forces."

"Only Sir Thomas believed him to be alive. This belief sustained him in his declining years. He rarely mentioned this belief, for he was a man who kept his own counsel."

Sir Thomas solicitors, Messrs. Hicklin, Washington and Pasmore, Trinity-square, are equally in the dark.

"We know no more than you do yourself," a member of the firm said. "We would gladly welcome news of him for a great deal of money turns on the annuity left him."

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

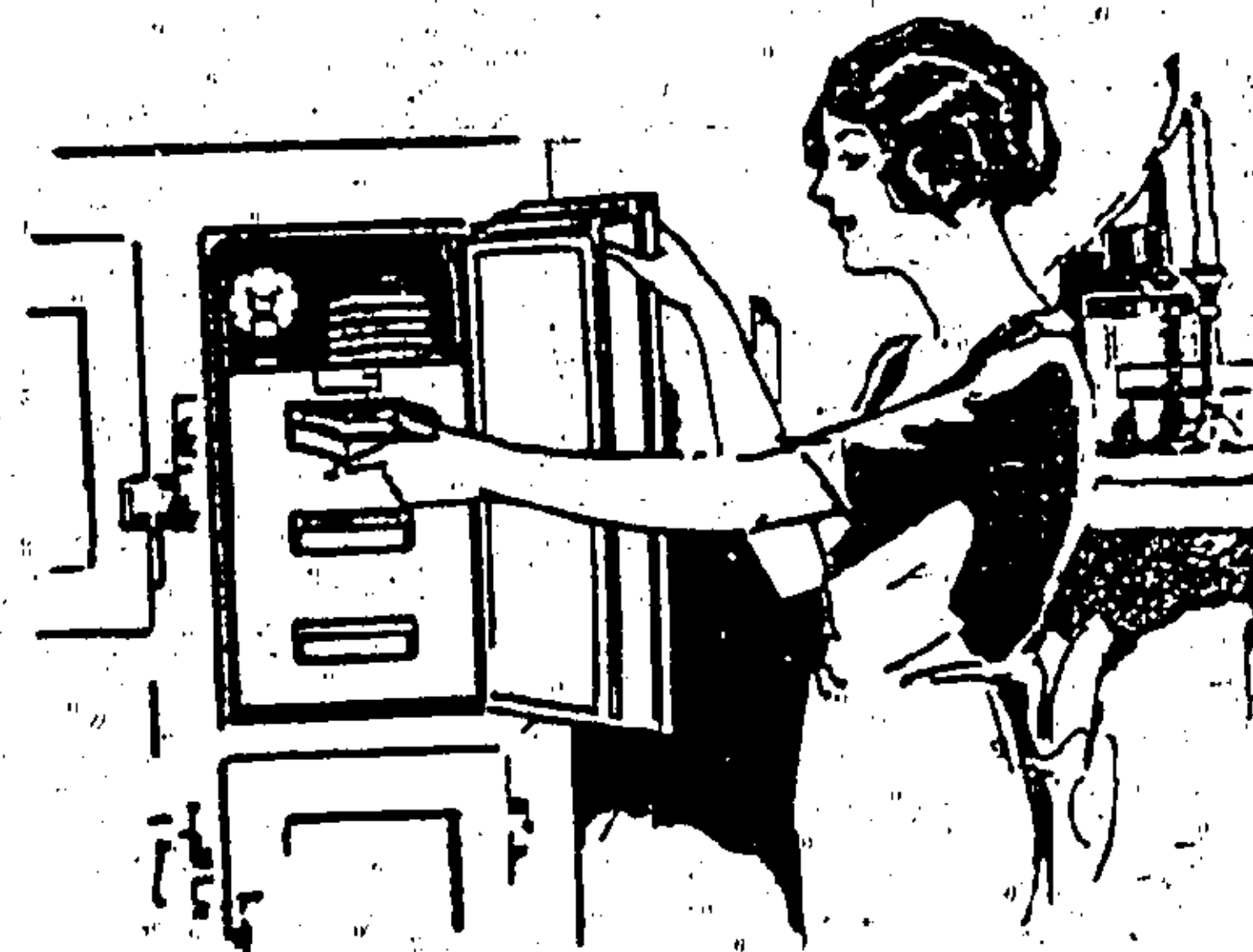
Best Portland Cement.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS,
HONGKONG.

KELVINATOR

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.



Kelvinator is Electric Refrigeration

Kelvinator can be installed in the refrigerator you now have. It supplies dry, even cold—the same low temperatures all the year round. Thousands of owners agree, scores of them right here at home, that Kelvinator's automatic refrigeration is far cleaner, far more convenient. You should by all means investigate with a view of equipping your home. Kelvinator is demonstrated in our show rooms. Or, a phone call will bring you literature describing it.

CALL AT OUR OFFICE FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

Agents for Hongkong & S. China.

Messrs. Hongkong Electric Co.'s Showrooms,
Messrs. Lane, Crawford's Hardware Showrooms,
Messrs. Hongkong & China Gas Co.'s Showrooms,

The China Light & Power Co.'s Showrooms,
62, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

[3517]



80 YEARS AGO
The Firm of Mackay
were the first to introduce
LIQUEUR WHISKY
Its success has led to the existence of many
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MACKAY'S—THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY
combines in rare age and choice Bouquet the perfection
of Highland Whisky. A Healthful Tonic—its satiation
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the world. Costs no more than ordinary whisky.
Obtainable from all the Leading Stores in the Colony.
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THE MOST EFFECTIVE FIRE
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"THE CORDAGE YOU CAN TRUST"



STOCKS ON HAND OF ALL SIZES ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

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Packed offered Ex Bond, especially suitable as Gifts. An Excellent Opportunity
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Than Five Boxes each of Twenty-five.

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A NEW WAY OF COOKING

Which is Better—Simpler—Cleaner.

GAS

STOVES

is the modern way of cooking: it is more reliable, economical, convenient, cleaner: is a labour-saver, and is easily regulated.

are many and good, but now a new invention has arrived, which is something different, and is a joy to every householder.

The Smoothtop Gas Range

An Innovation in Gas Stoves.

Every householder should enquire for a pamphlet giving full particulars. It is of great interest to the Lady with the large household, and to the Bachelor in the Flat.

It means Better Cooking at Lower Prices.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS Co., Ltd.

Showrooms: West Point. Tel. C. 47.
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Shaving is a necessary evil, but reduce that evil as much as possible by using

COLGATES SHAVING SOAP.

For Your Teeth's sake use

COLGATES RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

THE WING ON CASE.

SPEECHES BY COUNSEL.

When the Wing On case was resumed at the Criminal Sessions before Sir Henry Gollan (the Chief Justice) yesterday, Counsel both for the defence and prosecution delivered lengthy speeches to the jury.

Mr. F. D. Jenkin, appeared with Mr. H. G. Sheldon for the prosecution (both instructed by Mr. Bulmer Johnson, of Messrs. Hastings, Denny & Bowley). Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. Elsley Zeitlyn (instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton and Mr. Leo d'Almada) were for the respective prisoners.

UTTERLY UNCORROBORATED.

Mr. Alabaster, speaking on behalf of Lam Fook Chiu, stressed the point that suspicions and inferences should be strictly ignored. He emphasised the fact that it was for the Crown to prove their case.

Continuing, he said that Counsel for the prosecution had stated, in his opening, that he was not at that moment going to explain several things which he might easily explain, but that he would put them to Lam, when he gave evidence. Lam had given evidence, but those questions were never put to him.

Dealing with Tam Lay, he said that not a single person mentioned by him had ever been employed at the Chung Wah shop in Canton. There was no evidence that Tam Lay, except on his own version, was ever employed there. Counsel submitted that his story was wholly untrue.

Reference was made to Tam Lay's evidence regarding the alleged buying of the shops and the alleged perpetration of the forgery. Counsel pointed out that only two specific types were used in the shops, and that the type in the deposit book was quite different. As for the alleged erasure, Counsel submitted that no erasure had ever been made. He emphasised the fact that Tam Lay's evidence was utterly uncorroborated, and suggested that it was wholly incredible.

"A SINISTER FIGURE."

Dealing with Chan Sam, whom he designated as "another sinister figure," Counsel said that this witness had tried to show that defendant Lam knew both Au and Fok. But that was not sufficient, and he went one step further by affirming that Lam made him an entirely unnecessary confession. His evidence had not been corroborated, and it had been flatly contradicted by corroborated evidence.

Chan Sam had said that Lam had accompanied him to see Mr. Ho, in the Bank of East Asia in order to borrow money for the furtherance of the Civil Action. He had said that he knew Lam well. The prosecution had not called Ho although they had, since the proceedings at the Police Court, held him on a subpoena. It had been left to the defence to call him, and the jury had heard how thoroughly he had disposed of Chan Sam's evidence. Ho knew Chan Sam well: he did not know Lam at all. Chan Sam had previously written to Ho concerning the borrowing of a certain sum of money, and when he visited him personally, he had taken the letter back.

TWO INCREDIBLE CREATURES.

In conclusion, Counsel said that the prosecution had to challenge all his witnesses, six of them altogether. Lam, Au, Ho, and the foks in the shop would have to be challenged. The case in its entirety would have to be challenged. To set against all that evidence, all that corroborated evidence were the statements of two incredible creatures, Tam Lay and Chan Sam.

Mr. Elsley Zeitlyn, on behalf of Au Kim Lui, submitted that, according to the evidence no conviction could be registered. The prosecution had not proved its case; all it had given was a fabric of inferences, suspicions, and contradictory suggestions. It had made the sinister suggestion that the money had been put into the Wing On Bank for the purpose of perpetrating a fraud. Counsel also stressed the fact that the evidence of the Wing On employees with regard to the refusal of the Bank to retain a \$1,000 account was incredible. He had shown that the Bank had accounts of \$40, and submitted that it would certainly not "jib" at an account of a \$1,000.

"AN UNBLUSHING LIE."

Continuing, he said, that the chief cashier had stated that he had conversed for about a quarter of an hour with the person who had originally deposited the money at the Bank. The assistant cashier had stated that Au Kim Lui was not the man who had withdrawn the money.

Referring again to the explanation given by the cashiers of the Bank's refusal to retain a deposit of \$1,000, Counsel called it an unblushing lie. They had stated that the depositor had been requested to withdraw all his money, because he had withdrawn large amounts within a few days of the original depositing.

Mr. Zeitlyn pointed out that when the witnesses had given evidence at the Police Court, nothing was said of the conversation with the person withdrawing the money. "My submission," Counsel continued, "is that the cashiers knew of the substitution of the label, and a lie was sworn in order to get it into the minds of you, gentlemen of the jury, that the depositor was anxious to leave \$1,000 in the account in order to get possession of the label."

Could the jury believe, he added, that the man who was such a clever forger would worry about the label? The forger was thrown back on the envelope which bore the same characters. No suggestion had been made as to where the alleged forger got the serial number from. Peculiarly enough, the envelope was missing. The cashier said there was no envelope on the back when it was put in. Mr. Bulmer Johnson had stated that it had the envelope.

A STARTLING SUGGESTION.

At the Police Station, in the course of what he considered his duty, continued Mr. Zeitlyn, he asked the cashier to write those four characters, six times standing and six times sitting. It was most significant that they bore no resemblance to any of the exhibits, and Mr. Zeitlyn said that the man must have had in his mind that he was being tested. He was afraid he might be connected with the handwriting, and he deliberately wrote them in a different way from that which he would have done normally. He had ringing in his ears, the fact that he was being held responsible by his employers for their sums wrongfully paid out; would he hesitate to eliminate a genuine book?

Referring to the evidence of Professor Shellshear, Counsel said that he would have hesitated before depriving Hong Kong University students of the services of their Professor of Anatomy in order to put him in the witness box to show the jury something which could easily be noticed with the naked eye.

Counsel again repeated that it could easily be inferred that the assistant cashier, prepared to preclude at all costs the possibility of a second payment, tore the label off himself. It might have been loose.

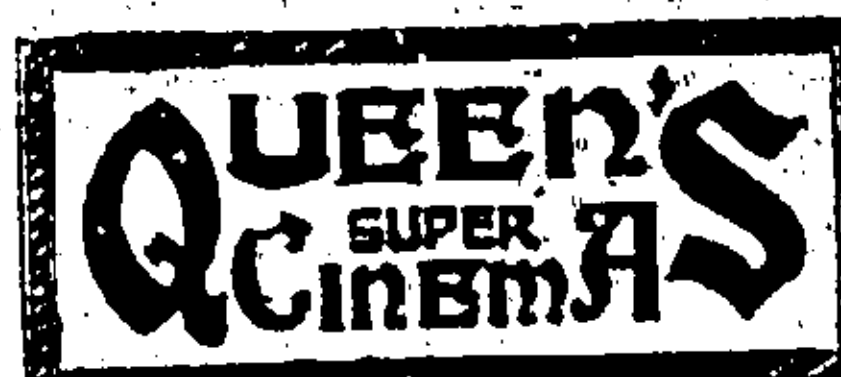
Concluding, Counsel held that no fact had been proved as it should have been proved beyond reasonable doubt. He further stated that the witnesses for the prosecution had been proved to be tainted. The fabric of the case for the prosecution was of the flimsiest nature; a spider's web was as steel compared to it.

He urged that a verdict of "not guilty" was the only verdict.

"A FATAL FLOW."

On behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Jenkin said the case presented several exceptional features. Counsel for the first prisoner, he said, had stated in his final speech that if the label on the deposit book had been forged, the forgery had been committed at the Wing On Company's premises. Most of the evidence in the case was of a circumstantial nature, but the evidence of the acts of Fok Lam, and Au was so highly coincidental that it was impossible for any other construction to be put on them than that they were done with a common purpose.

Referring to the startling suggestion made by Mr. Zeitlyn, he said that it contained one fatal flaw. Mr. Zeitlyn had suggested that having paid out monies previously on forged books, the assistant cashier feared that he would be saddled with the responsibility and be brought to task by his employers. For that reason he had transposed the labels on the books. But not only had the cashier insufficient time to do it had he so intended; there was further proof that the suggestion was not correct. Professor Shellshear had shown that one label was larger than the other. That label did not come from the stock of labels in the possession of the Wing On Company. Where then could the cashier have got the label? It had further been suggested that the Wing On Bank had custody of the book overnight. No suggestion had previously been made to the witnesses. Counsel asked the jury also to reject that suggestion.



FOR

TWO DAYS ONLY
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

ISOBEL ELSOM

HENRY VICTOR AND JAMES CAREW

IN

"THE LOVE STORY OF ALIETTE BRUNTON"

FROM THE BOOK BY

GILBERT FRANKAU

AN ALL BRITISH PRODUCTION.

THE STAR

TO-DAY AT 5.30 & 9.15

BARBARA CASTLETON and
EDWARD EARLE in
"THE STREETS OF NEW YORK."

THE WORLD

TO-DAY AT 5.15 & 9.15

GEORGE WALSH
and MIRIAM COOPER in
"SERENADE."

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	MAY 10TH, 1926.
Banking Bank	\$1.100 nom.
Do. London	\$1.225 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$2.200 nom.
Mercantile Bank A. & B.	\$3.000 nom.
Do. C.	\$1.250 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$2.000 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$3.000 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$3.000 buy.
China Underwriters	\$1.500 buy.
North China Insurance	\$1.500 buy.
Union Insurance	\$2.000 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$3.000 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$1.000 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$3.000 buy.
Douglases	\$2.000 nom.
H.K. & U. M. Steamboats	\$2.000 sel.
Hongkong Tugs	\$2.000 sel.
Indo-China (Ref.)	\$3.000 nom.
Do. (Ref.)	\$4.000 nom.
Star Transport	\$1.500 nom.
Star Ferries	\$2.000 nom.
Waterboats	\$1.500 nom.
China Sugars	\$2.000 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$3.000 buy.
Benguet	\$1.000 buy.
Kailash Mining Ad.	\$2.000 buy.
Langkate (combined)	\$1.200 buy.
Do. (single)	\$1.100 buy.
Shanghai Exports	\$1.500 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.500 nom.
Yanoh Mines	\$5.000 nom.
Ural Caspian	\$8.000 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	\$1.200 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$2.000 sel.
Hongkong	\$1.800 buy.
New Engineering	\$1.500 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$1.000 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$1.000 buy.
Hongkong Realty (op.)	\$3.000 buy.
H.K. Territorial (op.)	\$3.000 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$1.000 nom.
Prime's Buildings	\$1.000 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7.000 nom.
Evo Cottons	\$1.000 nom.
Oriental	\$1.000 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$1.000 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1.000 buy.
Amusements	\$1.000 nom.
Shanton Loan	\$1.000 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$1.000 sel.
Do. (old)	\$1.000 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1.000 nom.
China Buses	\$1.000 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$1.000 buy.
Do. (old)	\$1.000 sel.
Do. (new)	\$1.000 buy.
China Provident	\$5.000 nom.
Constructions	\$2.000 sel.
Deiry Farms	\$1.000 sel.
Der A. Wing (op.)	\$1.000 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$2.000 buy.
Macao Electric	\$2.000 buy.
H.K. Developments	\$2.000 nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$3.000 sel.
Do. (old)	\$1.000 sel.
Do. (new)	\$1.000 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	\$2.000 sel.
Lane Crawford	\$1.000 nom.
Machinery	\$1.000 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$1.000 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1.000 buy.
Singapore	\$1.000 nom.
Taxis	\$1.000 sel.
United Asbestos	\$2.000 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$1.000 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$1.000 nom.
Singapore Tractions	\$2.000 sel.
buy-buyers; sel-sellers; no-nominal	

OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION
Dr. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF ALL FORMS OF
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY,
BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, CONSTIPATION,
HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE,
PAIN IN THE STOMACH, LIVER, AND
BOWELS. DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS ARE
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR ALL THESE
AFFECTIONS. DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS
ARE THE ONLY REMEDY FOR ALL THESE
AFFECTIONS. DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS
ARE THE ONLY REMEDY FOR ALL THESE
AFFECTIONS.

Counsel also stated that no satisfactory explanation had been given as to the non-production of important books. Mr. Jenkin concluded by saying that even on the evidence before them, the jury could have no reasonable doubt but that the prisoners were guilty. The trial is likely to conclude to-day.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUMMER HALF HOSE.



Our new assortment of light weight Socks in plain colours and fancy designs offer ample scope for expressing your individual taste.

Prices ranging from \$1.00 per pair.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Mackintosh

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS & Co. Ltd.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD



We can supply all the Ice likely to be required this Summer.

Pass books on application.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

By Appointment **GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.** By Appointment

BE PREPARED!

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS ARE INEVITABLE but why be unprepared when such exceptional terms are being offered as those embodied in our "NEW ORIENT" policy?

ALL ACCIDENTS COVERED. LIBERAL BENEFITS FOR SICKNESS. WORLD-WIDE BENEFITS. NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

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Yours Truly
J. H. Backhouse

(REPRESENTING THE ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.)

If you want cigars of the best quality under the "La Perla Del Oriente", "El Cometa Del Oriente" and the "Grandiosa" brands, you can rest assured that you can get them from us.

Come and inspect our store, or phone C. 1865 for particulars.

22, Des Voeux Road (opposite the P. & O. Building)

A.P.B.

AMERICA'S "SILENT SALESMAN."

TRADE FOLLOWS THE FILM.

AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

As our readers are aware there is a steadily growing movement in England to make obligatory the showing of a certain percentage of British films at all cinema theatres.

There has been some discussion locally regarding the preponderance of American films in Hongkong—everywhere they hold the field—and a few days ago we were able to announce that in deference to the wishes of a good many correspondents the Hongkong Amusements Company had agreed to screen an all British production as an experiment. This film will be shown to-day and it will be for the public to decide whether they want any more.

Naturally what is termed—quite incorrectly in our opinion—"the growing antagonism to the American film"—has not passed unnoticed in the United States and it is particularly interesting to see the American viewpoint. One American writer, at any rate, holds the opinion that the film is the finest advance agent it is possible to have for American goods. It is not, of course, a question of direct advertising but of psychological effect.

Mr. William Pearson in an article entitled "Foreign Handicaps in our Best Advertising Medium" in the *Columbia Post Digest*, a monthly journal devoted mainly to the advancement of American trade and shipping, says:—

"There is one important and economic reason for foreign antagonism to American pictures—the complete realization abroad that trade now follows the film as well as the flag. The American film is the greatest free vehicle for advertising ever known for American goods in every market of the world. It is for this reason that the industries in markets in foreign countries are combining to demand of their governments legislation that will restrict the showing of American films in their markets and thus incidentally advertising American goods; as well as artificial protection for the growth of their own national film industries in order thus to establish advertising agencies of their own."

"There is a second, though lesser, reason for objection to American films. This is the realization in high quarters of the influence of the United States as an example of a prosperous democracy, to a great extent illustrated through the medium of our moving pictures, upon the peoples of Europe in their own government. This is rather a subtle argument and lends itself by a little mental distortion to the colour of nationalism which causes the general outcry against Americanization. The idea of Americanization is therefore played up by the press as a terrible bogey."

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

"Coming back to the real business reason for anti-American motion picture propaganda, we find that the remarkable degree to which American motion pictures are spreading the demand for American goods in the remotest corners of the world is, nothing short of phenomenal."

"This all powerful and free agency of advertising is due to a new American industry. It has come to us at a time when we most needed it. American exports have passed that percentage of our total turnover that might be termed our marginal profits. When exports are becoming a necessity for us, we immediately have on hand this magical creator of demand for our goods."

The combined American industries which thus profit by the omnipresent American film in the world could not possibly bear the smallest portion of the expense of this advertising were it done at advertising rates. The value of this "silent salesman" to American manufacturers is incalculable and for this reason American industries should know and appreciate the value of keeping American motion pictures in foreign markets. As a matter of fact it is the most effective, though silent salesman of all American manufactured goods abroad.

ARTIFICIAL RESTRICTIVE MEASURES.

"Little is known in our own country by those who enjoy this medium of advertising of the difficulties that American films encounter in foreign trade. The industrialists and business men in Europe have been quick to sense the advertising value of American films and are busy counteracting them in every possible way, as well as attempting to create similar agencies of their own by artificially protecting native film industries. Due to the enormous service of our motion pictures are rendering all American trade abroad, our film industry should be able to count on the support of all our industries, upon our Government, as well as our press, when confronted, as it is in Germany and Australia and is going to be elsewhere, by artificial restrictive measures raised against it in foreign countries."

(Continued on next column.)

THE AMERICAN WOMAN OF THE FUTURE.

TALL BRUNETTE AND FLAT AS A PANCAKE.

WASHINGTON (By Mail).—The "new American" woman of the future, according to Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institute, will be brunette, about six feet tall and flat as a pancake.

In an interview recently the noted anthropologist, who has just announced his findings as to the pure "new American type," said the flapper to-day will give way to a race with "good but not very high mentality."

SLENDER AND CORSETLESS.

"Women of to-morrow," he said, "will be extraordinarily slender until at least middle age and they will be a corsetless race. The chest of the flapper is now undeveloped and this characteristic will be typical of the coming generations."

Large, narrow feet and long, slender hands will mark the coming new American. He said both men and women will have round faces "without protruding chins, noses, and their noses will be long."

"Women," he continued, "will always be women, but the girl of to-morrow will be distinctly of the 'boyish type' so far as looks go."

Hrdlicka views with no alarm the flapper tendencies of the present.

NEXT GENERATIONS SUPERIOR.

"The next generations," he said, "will be physically superior to their forefathers and therefore will have greater resistance to disease. America will be the most healthy country in the world. This race will be benefited by the present prosperity of the country in that the mothers of to-day are able to give their children better food, warmer clothing and greater educational advantages than ever before."

Hrdlicka recently announced an "old American" type has developed in the United States and the "new American" is evolving. The "old American" is tall, has light eyes, frankness, openness, shrewdness and energy and persistence, but little or no sentimentality.

President Coolidge falls short of the old American type in some respects, but measures up well in others. He is short, has sandy hair and dark eyes, is considered shrewd and persistent, and lacking in sentimentality. But even his friends admit the "silent" President is scarcely what might be termed open, though he is frank on occasion.—(United Press).

WOMEN BARRISTERS.

HIGH PRAISE FROM RECORDER.

Striking praise of a woman counsel was a feature of the "summing-up" by the Recorder at the Old Bailey recently in the case in which nine people, including women, were charged with riotous assembly in Lambeth.

The speech of Miss Venetia Stephenson, one of the counsel for the defence, said the Recorder, showed "what an addition to forensic talent was made by the presence of women at the Bar. In the way she mastered her facts, her speech was a model, and of real assistance in the administration of justice."

It would be a good thing, he added, if members of the Bar of lower standing would model their speeches on that of Miss Stephenson in the matter of lucidity and brevity.

POSITION IN GERMANY.

If our films have obtained a large market abroad by fair competition and by the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, they should not be handicapped any more than is the German toy monopoly or the British rubber monopoly on our market. In Germany, for example, all imported goods are placed on a tariff basis except films. The American film industry would welcome this basis for its goods; but there exists in that country a prohibition that allows only the importation of one foreign feature film for each one domestically produced. This restriction obviously is directed against the American films in spite of the fact that it is economically unsound to attempt to balance trade in each industry and when the currency of a country is kept stable.

There is one large German film producing concern that with the help of the German Government is becoming a monopoly. It was owned by the German Government during the war for propaganda purposes. It is now owned to the extent of 87½ per cent by the Deutsche Bank, a large borrower of American money. This monopoly, being the largest picture producer, rents and exhibitor, can by the "one for one" system import the majority of American pictures. It will be seen that the import power is thus shifted from the hands of the Government into the hands of a monopoly.

Let us suppose that the United States treated a particular German export to us in the same way. Licenses for German goods to enter our country would then only be granted by our nationals producing the same goods in equal quantity (not quality) and in active competition with them. Such a system is in conflict with all the laws of fair competition and smacks of pre-war methods in securing trade advantages by building up big combinations with Government co-operation. The American film industry asks nothing of the German Government but to place its films upon a tariff basis like other imports, and it seeks only those prerogatives granted to fair trade the world over.

It should be pointed out what an invaluable service our motion picture are doing in creating a demand for American goods in all foreign markets in order to enlist the support of our industries and press, not only with our own Government, but against foreign combinations that are attempting to restrict the importation of our films."

MILITARY SPORTS.

THE PUNJAB REGIMENT HOLD ANNUAL MEETING.

[BY ARGUS.]

Postponed from February 25th, on account of the wet weather, the annual sports of the 5th Battalion, the 2nd Punjab Regiment, were held on the United Services Recreation Ground, Kowloon, yesterday afternoon, under ideal conditions.

The regimental band, under the baton of Mr. L. Larter, added much to the afternoon's enjoyment by the rendering of lively selections.

Lieut. Colonel V. Coates and Officers were at home during the afternoon to a large number of friends, tea being served in a marquee.

During the afternoon some keen contests were witnessed. Babu Khan won the 400 yards by 4 yards. Hassan Din only had a bare 2 inches to spare when he won the putting the shot with his final throw.

Lal Khan and Handsman Hannan each had an easy task in the open half and open mile respectively.

In the high jump, Gul Shier, who won last year with a jump of 5ft. 6in., was unexpectedly defeated by Sirdar Khan, the height being 5ft. 6in. The spot chosen for this event was by no means ideal, but actually conditions were worse for the eventual winner than for last year's victor.

In the half-mile the winner only had a yard to spare, while 5 inches separated second and third.

In the obstacle race only three men finished, the wall proving the stumbling block to the majority.

In the 220 yards Hassan Din came in first, but was disqualified for crossing. The relay was proved the closest event of the afternoon, the winner making up leeway of 40 yards on the last leg of 220 yards.

DETAILS OF EVENTS.

Results follows:—

Long Jump.—(1), Ahmed Khan, 18ft. 6in.; (2), Sirdar Khan; (3), Gul Shier.

400 Yards.—(1), Babu Khan; (2), Shah Din; (3), Gulam Ali. Time: 55secs.

Putting the Shot.—(1), Harra Din; (2), Puran Singh; (3), Pande Khan. Distance: 30ft. 11in.

Open 880 Yards (Indian Ranks).—(1), Lal Khan; (2), Abdul Gafur; (3), Gulam Mahomed. Time: 2mins. 18.4secs.

One Mile.—(1), Sant Ram; (2), Guria Ram; (3), Gulam Ali. Time: 4mins. 58.4secs.

100 Yards (Followers).—(1), Lal Din; (2), Bhaka Singh; (3), Mirza. Time: 11.2secs.

High Jump.—(1), Sirdar Khan; (2), Gul Shier; (3), Fatch Mahomed. Height: 5ft. 6in.

Wheelbarrow Race (50 yards).—(1), Ujjaz Singh and Lohan Singh. Time: 13secs.

One Mile (open to British ranks).—(1), Handsman Hannan (E. Surreys); (2), Pte. Hesterman. Time: 4mins. 48.4secs.

100 Yards.—(1), Hassan Din; (2), Nizam Din; (3), Sirdar Khan. Time: 11.1secs.

Three-Legged Race.—(1), Zaman Khan and Chander Khan.

800 Yards.—(1), Sant Ram; (2), Guria Ram; (3), Gulam Ali. Time: 2mins. 13.3secs.

220 Yards.—(1), Ahmed Khan; (2), Ganga Ram; (3), Shah Din. Time: 24 seconds.

Sack Race.—(1), Bhagat Singh; (2), Ram Singh; (3), Ruxam Singh.

Obstacle Race.—(1), Omar Din; (2), Loman Singh; (3), Phunna Singh.

Tug-of-War.—No. 3 Platoon defeated No. 4 Platoon in two straight pulls, 20 seconds and 5.2.5 seconds respectively.

Running Backwards (50 yards).—(1), Mohamed Khan; (2), Ram Singh; (3), Ahmed Ali. Time: 8secs.

Relay Race.—(1), No. 3 Platoon; (2), No. 8; (3), No. 1.

Indian Officers (100 yards Handicap).—(1), Subadar Lahu Ram; (2), Subadar Major and Hon. Captain Fazal Khan.

The Victor Ludorum trophy was won by No. 3 Platoon.

At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. Baldwin, sister of Colonel Coates, distributed the prizes and was presented with a bouquet in silver holder, decorated with the regimental colours.

THE OFFICIALS.

The officials responsible for yesterday's successful meeting follow:—

President: Lieut. Colonel V. Coates; Judges: Capt. M. Middleton, Subadar Major and Hon. Capt. Fazal Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, Subadar Hassan Ali, Subadar Dhanna Singh; Records: Capt. M. G. O'Leary, Jemadar Mehdi Khan, Time-keepers: Capt. R. A. Warkes, I.M.S.; Subadar Badhawa Ram; Starter: Capt. F. G. Bevis, Jemadar Lahu Khan; Marshalls: Subadar Lahu Ram, Subadar Arjan Singh, Subadar Dhumam Khan.

RUGBY.

NEXT SATURDAY'S INTERNATIONAL.

The following is the team selected to play for Scotland and Ireland against England and Wales on Saturday next at King's Park, on the occasion of the formal opening of the new H.K.R.F.C. ground:—Back: Stoker Church (H.M.S. Durban); three-quarters: Nicholson (H.M.S. Petersfield), Eng.-Com. Mackenzie (captain), E.R.A. Thomas, A.B. Pogerly (all of H.M.S. Durban); halves: A.B. Ball (H.M.S. Durban), J. Morrison (H.K.R.F.C.); forwards: Shipson (H.K.R.F.C.), Forwards: E. Wright, Poole (both of H.K.R.F.C.), Forryth, G. Miller (both of H.K.R.F.C.), E.R.A. Hodger, E.R.A. Jones, Ldg.-Sto. Jeremiah (all of H.M.S. Durban) and J. Beveridge (H.K.R.F.C.).

The remaining position will be filled after Tuesday's practice match.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG ATHLETIC RECORDS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Argus in the *Daily Press* of to-day comments on the "records" created by Mr. G. P. Lammert at the V.R.C. Sports on Saturday. He states—and I agree with him—that if the time (10 seconds) was correct the distance was short of 100 yards.

I do not know if the distance was exactly 100 yards but I should like to point out that the race was very poorly handled. Lammert beat the pistol by at least three yards and he really won the race at the start. With this handicap in his favour I think it was possible for him to cover the rest of the distance in 10 seconds flat. Had Mr. Lammert started with the other competitors I doubt if he would have covered the distance inside 10.1-3 seconds.

With all the training they put into it, the champion sprinters of to-day cannot "do" the 100 under 9.4-5 seconds. Abrahamson, Schulz, Murchison, etc., could never cover the 100 yards under 10 seconds on the Club Ground "track" and, with due regard to Mr. Lammert's athletic abilities, I cannot see how he could hold his own with these great men of the track.

In the 220 Yards Handicap Race Lammert, who was at the scratch mark, is credited with winning the race in 29 seconds. For the second time on Saturday he beat the pistol by a good few yards.

While not wishing to detract from the splendid performance of Mr. Lammert on Saturday I would urge in fairness to the other competitors and to athletic followers in Hongkong that competent men only should be allowed to officiate as starters in championship events.

Among the many "starters" at Hongkong athletic meets I have never seen a better man at his job than Mr. Ko Kin Fan who has held the pistol in the 500 Yards Open Race of the South China A.A. Sports for the past two years. Local athletics would be greatly improved by having efficient men such as Mr. Ko, in control, and for the good of the sport, I sincerely hope that Argus' suggestion that an Athletic Association should be formed in Hongkong will soon take definite shape.—Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, 10th May, 1926.

GOLF.

INTER-HONG MATCH.

GODOWN CO. v. KOWLOON DOCKS.

The Kowloon Golf Course—Kowloon City was the scene of another Inter-Hong golf match on Sunday when the Hongkong and Kowloon Godown Co., Ltd., played the Kowloon Docks.

The match was arranged six a side, singles being played in the morning and foursomes in the afternoon; 4 points was awarded for byes of over 3 holes in single matches and 1 point for similar byes in the foursomes.

The final scores were: Godown Co., 7½ points; Dock Co., 5½ points; the Godown Co. winning by 1½ points.

SINGLES.
F. H. Crappnell.....1 J. S. Gray.....0
F. Wheeler.....1 G. Puncheon.....0
J. Hooper.....1 G. Duncan.....0
H. Howard.....1 J. McKelvie.....0
D. C. Logan.....1 J. S. McIntosh.....0
G. B. Slipper.....0 J. O. McLaggan.....1

FOURSOMES.
G. B. Slipper & J. O. McLaggan.....2
D. C. Logan & J. S. McIntosh.....2
J. Hooper & G. Duncan.....2
H. Howard & J. McKelvie.....2
F. H. Crappnell & S. Gray.....1
F. Wheeler & G. Puncheon.....2

Total: Godown Co., 7½ Dock Co., 5½

LAWN BOWLS.

OPENING DAY AT KOWLOON DOCK R.C.

The Kowloon Dock Recreation Club opened their lawn bowls season on Saturday, when spoon games were played.

At the conclusion of play, Mr. W. Forsyth (President), before calling on Mrs. H. H. Scott to present spoons to the winning rinks, expressed the hope that as the green was in a better condition than it had ever been, the members would take greater interest in the game.

Mrs. Scott was presented with a set of silver spoons as a memento of the occasion.

The results in the spoon games were as under:

W. Greig.....R. E. Hoare
W. J. Matthews.....G. H. White
G. Henderson.....J. P. Panchon
S. Gray (S.).....29 G. Duncan (S.).....12

J. A. Lindsay.....H. Cooper
N. Watson.....W. Forsyth, Jr.
J. S. McIntosh.....E. Docherty
J. O. McLaggan.....29

D. Gow (S.).....12 (S.).....29

J. McFadyen.....R. J. Goodman
J. Garraway.....J. V. Ramsay
W. P. Hedley.....J. C. Brown

A. Gourlay (S.).....19 J. McKelvie (S.).....29

J. Porter.....G. Hudson
H. H. Scott.....G. H. Cuthill

F. C. Goodman.....16 W. Forsyth (S.).....11

STRIKE PICKETS AND THE POLICE.

HOW THE NEW ORDER WORKS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

As announced recently the Kuomintang issued an order that the Strike pickets should not arrest any person without the co-operation of the police in the city or the troops in the country. This order is apparently being obeyed.

On May 4th the 3rd Company of Pickets raided the Tung On Boarding House, alleging that it was harbouring persons desirous of leaving Canton for Hongkong. Four women were taken into custody by the Police at the instance of the pickets and were later surrendered to the "Court" of the Strike Committee at East Garden.

PICKETS' FLEET.

The Strike Committee has now organized a pickets' fleet of 11 vessels. Each vessel has been painted gray and Kuomintang insignia will be inscribed on the right and left sides of the funnel. The colour of the flags used will be red with characters written in yellow and white.

THE PIRATED FERRY BOAT.

The pirates who captured the Ferry Launch No. 6, plying between the north and the south sides of Canton City, were kind enough to let off some 18 men and two women passengers, thinking that they would not be able to contribute much of the ransom to be exacted. They took the remaining passengers into the pirate dens beyond Whampoa, to be released only when funds were forthcoming. One of the passengers, it is thought, was Mr. T. K. Li, a private secretary to Dr. C. C. Wu, acting Mayor of Canton. Mr. Li has been absent from office since May 3rd when the piracy took place.

COMPARATIVE CALM.

May 7th, celebrated in Canton as a day of national humiliation because of the Chinese submission to Japan's 21 demands, was comparatively quiet. The usual demonstrations and parades of students and workers took place. In the fighting between opposing factions which followed one person was killed and four seriously wounded.

THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

Before going further with the arrangements for the Northern expedition, the Kuomintang have decided to put their publicity work on a better footing and a special publicity commission is to be organized. Mr. Eugene Chen, it is understood, will take no further part in active politics but will give his whole time to publicity service for the Kuomintang. Mr. Chen was editor of the *Ming Pao* in Peking before its suppression.

A report from a Kuomintang source says that the Soviets have just sent to their comrades in Canton nine aeroplanes and that the Kuomintang Aviation Bureau is preparing to use them for the Northern expedition. It is said that Russian pilots will take charge of these machines.

CURRENCY IN KWANGSI.

The militarists in Kwangsi, led by Generals Li Chung Jen and Huang Shao Hung, are to have complete control of the currency of the Province. They have just announced that the paper money of their new bank, of which some \$1,500,000 worth of notes has already been printed, will be the only legal tender for the payment of taxes and other public dues. Only coins minted by them will be circulated within their jurisdiction. The General Chamber of Commerce at Wuchow has made the usual protest.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

It is stated that Mr. Wang Ching Wei left for Formosa on April 27th. But whether he is, or is not, in Canton just now seems to be regarded as a matter of little importance. It is generally considered that Mr. Hu Han Min, on the advice of M. Borodin, will consent to nomination as next Chairman of the Executive Council.

The name of Kwangtung University will soon be formally changed into Chung Shan University in honour of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, whose self-chosen name was Chung Shan. Those professors and lecturers who do not wish to serve the institution under the new name are advised to resign.

Through the influence of Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the *Kuo Min Yi Pao* of Shanghai will no longer be denied admission into Canton. The Chung Shan University at Nanking, founded by Kuomintang sympathizers recently, has been suppressed by the authorities of Kiangsu Province, according to reports received at Canton. The Nanking people were afraid that the school would be used for the preaching of Bolshevism and succeeded on May 4th in getting the Police there to close the institution. Two book stores handling Kuomintang publications and Bolshevik literature were sealed by the Police at the same time.

RUSSIAN VESSELS AT CANTON.

MYSTERIOUS CARGO.

QUIET MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A correspondent in Canton writes that the quiet movement of troops which appears to be going on continuously is giving rise to all manner of speculations. Many of the soldiers are coming from the Swatow district in Russian vessels and are generally landed near the Boen Tigris forts.

One Russian steamer the *Kolima*, from Vladivostok via Swatow, brought down many heavy packages. She stayed two days near Taishan and discharged cargo into many small junks. She then went and anchored near Tiger Island and discharged many boxes there also. It is generally thought that the cargo consisted chiefly of guns and ammunition.

Owing to the fact that the strikers are "holding up" cargo from Shanghai, the local Chamber of Commerce have resolved to stop further shipments from there as from May 12th.

ENTERING FOREIGN RESIDENCES.

The order issued by the Political Council that the Strike Pickets were not to enter residences occupied by foreigners appeared in the *Daily Press* on May 6th. This order was sent to the Chief of the Strike Picket Corps and passed on by him to his subordinates but judging from the details of the invasion of an American's house on May 7th it is not being very strictly regarded.

Our correspondent writes that some 13 pickets were concerned, seven being attired in pickets uniform and the remainder being in ordinary Chinese dress. They were accompanied by one City policeman. They walked through the house and even entered the bedrooms, their "excuse" being that the owner was helping Chinese to go to Hongkong. The owner was absent but his wife was present and they threatened to arrest her. After some argument the lady and the compradore of the firm went to the Police Headquarters.

The matter was brought to the notice of the American Consul and he at once entered a strong protest with the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office secured the lady's release, but the compradore, although, as pointed out by the Consul, an employee of a foreign firm, is still detained. The unfortunate compradore, in fact, is in the strikers' prison.

CANNON MANUFACTURE AT YAUMATI.

POLICE DISCOVERY.

ENGINEERING SHOP MASTER IN COURT.

During Friday night a party of police and detectives raided the Tin Lee engineering shop, at No. 332, Reclamation Street, Yaumati, and made the somewhat startling discovery that a number of parts of cannon were in course of construction.

One cannon, a fairly large one, was all but completed, but was without a carriage mounting. There were a number of other dismantled cannon found in sections. Apparently the weapons were being constructed on a sectional principle so that one part could be fitted into the other until the cannon was complete.

For whom the guns were destined has yet to come to light, but a sequel to the haul took place at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when before Mr. J. H. B. Nicholl, Lai Tak, the master of the engineering shop in question, was charged under the Arms Ordinance with unlawful possession of six dismantled cannon.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ was for the defence and applied for one week's formal remand. Application was also made for bail.

Inspector Pincott, who prosecuted, said that he had been instructed to ask for bail of \$10,000.

His Worship: I suppose that means he stays where he is?

Mr. Russ: It may; we don't know.

NATURE UNKNOWN.

Mr. Russ intimated that his defence was that the defendant did not know the nature of the articles he was manufacturing. He was merely fulfilling an order. He (Mr. Russ) had seen the instruments and there was no doubt that they were cannon.

His Worship adjourned the case for one week, bail being allowed in the sum of \$10,000.

BANKRUPTCY COURT SEQUEL.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MANAGING PARTNER.

FALSE STATEMENTS ALLEGED.

The concluding stage of the case in which the managing partner of a local Chinese firm is alleged to have made false statements to the Official Receiver, in relation to a petition in bankruptcy filed against his firm in February, was reached at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

The proceedings have been taken against this man in view of matters arising out of the bankruptcy case.

The defendant is Chau Siu Hin, managing partner of the Wing Shing Shung firm, of No. 38, Xo Shing Street. There are five charges, in all, preferred against him.

The allegations contained in these charges include that on or about April 16th, he made false statements to the Official Receiver relating to the affairs of the firm; that he sold the business without the consent or knowledge of his two partners in Canton, who only rarely visited Hongkong; that four important books relating to the financial transactions of the firm had been destroyed, mutilated, or had disappeared; that the bankruptcy proceedings were entirely collusive between the petitioning creditor and the defendant, and that petitioning creditor and the defendant, and that petitioner's debt and other debts shown in the books of the firm were fictitious.

DEPOSITS NOT MADE.

The former accountant of the Wing Shing Shung firm, who was in the witness box at the last hearing of the case, gave further evidence, as to alleged deposits of varying amounts having been made with the firm. He said that although entries to this effect appeared in a certain book he was shown, no such deposits had in fact been made with the firm by the other firms named in the entries.

A servant in the employ of the Wing Shing Shung firm stated that on one occasion he was told by the defendant to get the firm's books from under the counter, and later these were disposed of to a marine hawk who called. This man paid \$10 odd for them. Witness added that he had burned a number of worn out and torn books of the firm.

Another sleeping partner in the firm was called and said that he lived in Canton and had only visited Hongkong in connection with the affairs of the firm about once or twice a year. He had never given authority or consent to defendant to sell the business.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

POINTS OF LAW.

Mr. Watson, for the defence, raised the question that there was no evidence to support the perjury charge against defendant. He contended that the fact that the statement of affairs had been made before the Official Receiver constituted "judicial procedure," and the charge said "otherwise than judicial procedure."

His Worship said he would consider this point.

With regard to the alleged destruction or mutilation of books, and making false entries, Mr. Watson held that there was little or no evidence with respect to the charges bearing on these allegations. The only evidence was that the books had apparently been sold by the defendant, but there was no evidence to show that there was any intent to defraud. Further, he contended, there was no evidence in the case to show that defendant intended to defraud, because the business had been sold at the time and defendant had no further interest in it.

With respect to the charge relating to him being a clerk or servant of the firm and concurring in destroying, mutilating or making false entries, Mr. Watson submitted that these could not be substantiated as defendant was a partner of the firm.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, for the prosecution, said the charges were put in the event of defendant denying that he was a partner. He did not press them.

His Worship said that he would consider the points raised by Mr. Watson and adjourned the case until Thursday afternoon, when, His Worship said, Mr. Brooks would be given an opportunity to reply.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HANCOCK AND REDMOND WIN OPEN DOUBLES.

SOME EXCITING GAMES.

Not since the Tournament matches started two months ago has there been so many exciting and long tussles seen in a single day, as yesterday. One Open Singles match and one Open Doubles match unfinished last week were replayed, as well as another two Open Singles matches in which four reputable players were engaged, a Mixed Doubles event and other Handicap ties. In anticipation of some good play an unusually large number of spectators turned up to the H.K.C.C. ground, and they did not go away disappointed.

R. Hancock and Redmond, the best of the British pairs, left in the Tournament, replayed their match against Trambitzky and Leonard. Both pairs had improved in form. Although the British pair were down by two sets to one, at one period of the game, they were never in any danger of losing the match and outplayed their opponents by better judgment and superior combination in the last two sets, which they won.

OPEN SINGLES.

H. Lo and Akiyama again engaged each other in another strenuous match which went to the full five sets, and after playing for over two hours the decision went to the Japanese by the odd set. The standard of play was better than that of their first match. It was also a test of endurance in which the Japanese showed up better. Akiyama will meet T. Honda to-day.

The most exciting match of the day was the one between E. C. Fincher and S. A. Rumjahn. It was a ding dong struggle from the start, and showed the different styles of both players. Fincher used the cut-stroke which had a lot of spin, but Rumjahn was the more forceful in driving and attacking.

Leading two sets to one, Fincher looked a certain winner at 4 games all in the fourth set. But Rumjahn equalized. In the beginning of the final set Rumjahn, who had done most of the running developed cramp, but game to the last, he played on undismayed. The games even went to three all in fast falling light, then putting a little "punch" behind his balls, Rumjahn secured the next three games and with them the match.

Yew Man Tsun who only three years ago began teaching Yew Man Kit, his cousin, how to play tennis, had to face him in the 4th round and although he won without the loss of a set, he was extended by his protegee and had to go to eighteen games to win the second set. Yew Man Tsun meets the winner of the Honda-Akiyama match in the semi-final. The handicap ties were also well contested and like the Open Matches, ran to full lengths. Tottenham secured an easy win over Hett in the Club Singles.

DETAILED SCORES.

The detailed scores of yesterday's matches follow:—

OPEN SINGLES.—(3rd round) T. Akiyama beat H. Lo 4-6, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 (4th round) Yew Man Tsun beat Yew Man Kit 6-1, 10-8, 6-3; (4th round) S. A. Rumjahn beat E. C. Fincher 6-4, 3-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3.

OPEN DOUBLES.—(2nd round) R. Hancock and F. A. Redmond beat N. Trambitzky and J. W. Leonard 6-3, 3-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2.

CLUB SINGLES.—(2nd round) R. E. Tottenham beat A. S. Hett 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A".—(3rd round) Major W. B. Stevenson (owe 2/6) beat W. B. Cornaby (scr.) 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B".—(3rd round) W. L. Dunbar (scr.) beat Rev. T. B. Powell (owe 15) 6-4, 1-6, 6-6.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—T. H. King and C. G. Perdue (scr.) beat J. H. Sutcliffe and R. W. Lee (rec. 3/6) 7-5, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—(3rd round) H. W. Fitzroy Williams (rec. 4/8) beat T. G. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett (rec. 3/6) 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

OPEN SINGLES.—(4th round) T. Honda vs. T. Akiyama.

OPEN DOUBLES.—(2nd round) Major Pratt and Major Stevenson vs. L. Baines and G. Miskin; (3rd round) J. C. Broome and J. Newton vs. A. S. Hett and E. Grimble.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—(2nd round) A. K. McKinnis and A. C. T. Bowker (scr.) vs. D. J. Valentine and A. C. I. Bowker (owe 3/6).

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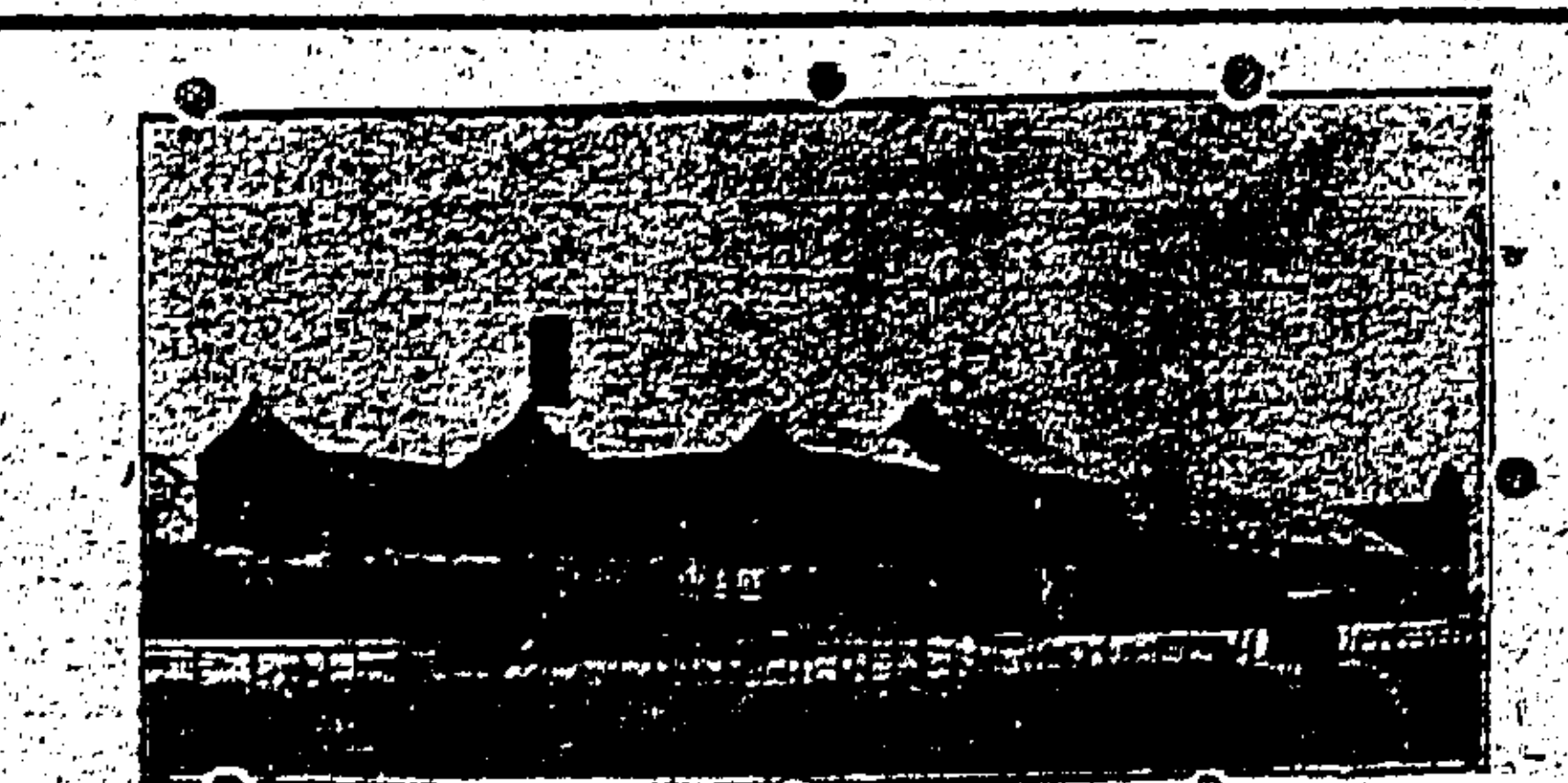
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POULEY HALL COLLIERY CO., ENGLAND.

The corrosive conditions surrounding collieries are most severe, and it is under such conditions that ROBERTSON'S ASBESTOS PROTECTED METAL ROOFING serves most economically. Periodic replacements and upkeep are eliminated.

Sole Agents:

DAVIE BOAG & Co.,

Bank of Canton Buildings.

[A.F.B.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will inspect the BOYS on WEDNESDAY, 12TH MAY, at 5.30 P.M., when a Scout Display will be given on MURRAY PARADE Ground. The Public are invited to attend. [3544]

HONGKONG & TERRITORIAL ESTATES, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, "St. George's" Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 20TH MAY, 1926, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the period ended 31st December, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 11TH MAY, 1926, until THURSDAY, the 20TH MAY, 1926, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [3545]

FOR SALE IN FOCHOW.

TWO TANGY'S BOILERS, 31ft. x 7ft. with Furnace Doors, Fire Bars, Goggles, Valves, etc., etc.
One HORIZONTAL PUMP.
One PORTABLE PUMP.
One DISINTEGRATOR with Accessories.
One STEAM ENGINE with Accessories.
Three "CHALLENGER" PUMPS with Section and Delivery Hose.
Three Sets of Saw TAPS and DIES, by Bruce, London, 1/2in. x 2in. 18 Taps; and Lawson, Glasgow, 24 Taps. A Large Quantity of Wooden Moulds, the Appurtenances of a Brick Tea Factory.
All the above are in Good Usable Condition, can be Seen at Any Time, and Further Particulars obtained from—
BATHGATE & Co., Fochow. [3545]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the Land Office as **THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 717** with the Buildings thereon known as Nos. 14C, 14D and 14E, ROBINSON ROAD, to be sold in 3 LOTS.

WEDNESDAY, the 12TH DAY OF MAY, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers,

Their Salesroom, No. 8A, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. WOO & NASH, Mortgagees, Solicitors,
No. 4 and 6, Queen's Road Central.

or to Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers,
No. 8A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Dated 22nd April, 1926. [3528]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Situate at Victoria and Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and known as **SUBSECTION 2 OF SECTION E OF INLAND LOT No. 1274**, together with No. 16, SAI YUEN LANE erected thereon.
Area: 1,076.76 Sq. ft. Crown Rent: \$3.78.

AND **THE REMAINING PORTION OF NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 367**, together with 6 NEW BUILDINGS erected thereon.
Area: 24,750 Sq. ft. Crown Rent: \$114.

To be sold in TWO LOTS.

THURSDAY, the 20TH DAY OF MAY, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

At the CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,

4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,

By Mr. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building, Hongkong,

or to Mr. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1926. [3531]

FOR SALE.

AT BREAKING UP PRICES.

TWO Second Hand STEEL WIRE ROPES, 3 1/2 inches Circumference, 5,000 feet Long.

Several Coils of CABLE, Same Circumference.

Three Second Hand TRAM CARS.

For further particulars apply to—
PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD., Alexandra Building. [3530]

TO LET.

A 4 Roomed FLAT in CAMPBELL BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Apply to **HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**, Alexandra Building. [3543]

TWO LET—Very Desirable FLAT with All Modern Conveniences in a New Building, Kowloon, from 1st JUNE 1926. Modern Rent. Apply to **A. V. APCAR & Co., Ltd.**, Prince's Building, 1, Des Vaux Road. [3544]

INTIMATIONS.

FELIX VILLAS—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences on MOORE DRIVE Road, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429]

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE has to inform All Interested in SAFE DEPOSIT, that they have actually in the New Building, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of \$3 for the Small Size and \$12 for the Large Size. Please Apply to The CASHIER. [3472]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, the 18TH MAY, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st December, 1925.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th MAY, 1926, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1926. [3495]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 25TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Des Vaux Road, on SATURDAY, the 22ND MAY, 1926, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 25th February, 1926.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th MAY, 1926, to the 22nd MAY, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. HOWELL, Secretary. [3535]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28TH MAY, 1926, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 28th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3519]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28TH MAY, 1926, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 28th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3520]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28TH MAY, 1926, at 11.20 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 28th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3521]

TWO LET—No. 41, Robinson Road, 4 Rooms and 2 Halls. Large Garden. Apply to **PERCY SMITH, SMITH & FLEMING**, No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central. [3479]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAILY EAST BUILDING, PRYNGTON STREET, East Point. Floor Area: 5,235 Sq. Ft. Height: 20.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAILY EAST, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [3536]

HOUSE Mid-Level also One Catholic Cathedral and St. Paul's. Mortgages arranged on Architects' valuation. HOUSES, FLATS and BUILDING LOTS. Negotiated. SMALL INVESTORS, Tel. 2430. [100]

INTIMATIONS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SEAS.

From the great blue deep came forth the Empire, boundless and free. Across the wide waters of all the seas unceasingly pass men and ships, binding more tightly the common bonds of a noble heritage. Not least amongst these ties is

DEWAR'S

DEWAR'S "WHITE LABEL" AND

"VICTORIA VAT" FINEST

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

BIRTH.

BULLBATH.—To Mr. and Mrs. R. BULLBATH, Chinese Maritime Customs, Swatow, a daughter (DOREY). [3541]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chester Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, May 11th, 1926.

GETTING ON TOGETHER.

The settlement of the boycott is being linked with all kinds of questions which are neither political nor economic. In fact, that unfortunate dispute is very much like a marital quarrel in which pent up and half forgotten resentments come to the surface, and each party is surprised at the depth and frequency of its past offences. On the political and economic aspects we need not dwell at this time, but the social offences are another matter. The quarrel will have been worth while, if it clears the air and leads to a better understanding in that respect.

There is no need for either side alone to wear the sackcloth for its offences in this regard. Let it be admitted freely that there are certain little ways of the Chinese which English people find perfectly infuriating. There are also some English tricks of manner and of mind which seem pure insolence to the rest of the world. To return to our metaphor, people need not be holy angels to live together in holy matrimony; in fact we have the best authority for the contrary view. All that is really necessary is to know one another's sore spots, and take

care to avoid them. After all, the problem is not so difficult as it might seem. It is absurd to write, as some do, under the impression that the Chinese, or any other Oriental is born perverse, and educated to indirection. All that misconception comes of taking the Chinese manifestation of some universal human foible as a proof and example of Celestial inscrutability. "Saving face" is imputed as a mysterious motive, as though we did not occasionally go pretty far ourselves to keep a friend "in countenance."

We have the goodwill, and we have the opportunity. Let us begin our better understanding campaign on our own side of the frontier, and having learned to work with our Chinese and Eurasian fellow citizens, go on to an agreement with our neighbours over the border. We must find things to do in common besides making money, delightful as that pursuit may be. It is perhaps natural to think of drinking in bars as the alternative, or engaging in vaguely conceived common activities in Clubs. But that is to put the cart before the horse with a vengeance. If people offend one another through ignorance in the street and the market place, to herd them into a club is only to give them another opportunity to make mischief. When we have a real common interest and understand one another's little ways clubs will arise spontaneously by the association of groups of people who like one another or have a common view of those interests. Good clubs "just grow," though some of them seem to overgrow their strength.

And to this end more knowledge, more patience, and more imagination is needed from us all. The Chinese are great students of human nature—they study us and our language. Let us return the compliment. It is sincerely to be hoped that the present movement for Chinese studies at the University will be undertaken as a real mission of interpretation. The language studies, the lectures and the publications of the Chinese School for Faculty should all be bilingual and many of them popular and public. But until that Interpreter's House is ready to prepare us for our Far Eastern pilgrim's progress, let us adopt a working principle which is all the better for being very old and common to both literatures, namely never to treat anyone as we would hate to be treated ourselves.

There were no cases of notifiable disease during the 48 hours ended May 9th.

The Right Rev. C. R. Dappuy (Bishop of Victoria) returned to the Colony by the a.s. *President Polk* yesterday.

A third man, arrested in connection with the armed robbery on May 5th at 35, Connaught Road West, was remanded for a week at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

A collision occurred between a tramcar and a taxi near the Naval Canteen, on the Praya East, on Sunday. Both vehicles were slightly damaged, but no one was injured.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. H. B. Nihil, a sampan woman was fined \$9,000 with the alternative of six months' hard labour for possession of 504 taels of prepared opium.

The many friend of Mr. R. H. Charles will learn with regret that he was removed from his home yesterday, to the Government Civil Hospital. Mr. Charles has been in poor health for some weeks past, but his present ailment is a septic throat.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, two Chinese pleaded guilty to breaking into No. 158, Tung King Street, Mongkok, and stealing clothing and jewellery. Mr. Nihil sentenced each of them to 6 months in prison with hard labour.

The motor vessel *Malayan Prince*, is due in Hongkong on the 12th inst. from Shanghai. This vessel, which is the first of a fleet of five new motor ships, will inaugurate the Prince Line fast motor vessel service to and from the U.S. Atlantic Coast Ports and the Far East.

H.M.S. *Hawkins*, flagship of the China Station, returned to Hongkong yesterday afternoon following the completion of her southern cruise.

A Chinese boy in the employ of Mrs. A. Morris, Villa Miramere, Pokfulam, was bitten by a dog in the house on Sunday. He was treated at the Government Civil Hospital.

On Sunday three larcenies occurred. Clothing and jewellery to the value of \$165 were stolen from a visitor's room at the East Asia Hotel, Connaught Road Central, and \$223 worth of jewellery from No. 41, Wong Nei Chong Road. In connection with the third robbery, which took place at Mongkoktau, two Chinese have been arrested. Property to the value of \$130 was stolen, but the major portion was recovered.

Of the 375 bags of mail landed from the a.s. *President Polk* yesterday, only nine bags of letters and six bags of parcels were from the United States, namely from San Francisco. The remainder of the mail was from Japan and Shanghai, with a few bags from Canada. Yesterday afternoon the a.s. *Fugland* arrived with papers from Home and Nagapattam (dated London, April 8th); while to-morrow the P. & O. a.s. *Malwa* is due with Home mail and Suez (letters and papers of April 15th) and parcels of April 9th.

The Dollar round-the-world liner *President Polk* arrived in port yesterday morning from the North. Included among her passengers are some twenty-five tourists who are "circling the globe" under the direction of the D.F. Robertson Travel Bureau, of Los Angeles. Included in the party is Mr. William T. Hopper, President of the First National Bank of Hollywood, accompanied by his wife and daughters; Mr. Edward M. Casey, Vice-President of Cooper-Contes-Cassey Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles; and Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Desmond. The *President Polk* resumes her cruise this morning, sailing at 8 a.m.

CONSTABLE'S DEATH.

FURTHER ENQUIRY HELD AT KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.

At the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, the enquiry was continued into the death of the Wei-hai-wei constable, whose dead body was found in King's Park, on the morning of March 15th.

At the last hearing, Dr. T. Smalley testified that the wounds on the dead man could not possibly have been self-inflicted.

Mr. J. H. B. Nihil is sitting as Coroner with the following jury: Messrs. J. T. Humphreys, I. F. da Rocha and Chung Ying Chiu.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chiang Jen Ya (Inspector in charge of the Wei-hai-wei police contingent) stated that he was informed at 8.30 p.m. on March 14th that the deceased had not returned to the Station. As the man was still absent at midnight, a party was sent out to search for him, but met with no success.

They were told to visit a matched, which, it was alleged the unfortunate constable had been seen to enter.

As the deceased was still absent the following morning, another search party was despatched to King's Park and discovered the dead body, with the throat cut in several places.

Constables, who were members of the search party, gave corroborative evidence. The enquiry was adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

The anti-cyclone near Tokyo is stationary. A depression covers N.E. China. Local forecast: E. or variable winds, moderate, fair.

A Berlin cable to the *Daily Chronicle* says the Soviets have decided to permit women to be officers in ships of their mercantile marine. One woman is to be a naval architect in State shipbuilding yards; another is appointed to be captain of a steamer. She will be the first woman to command a ship of the Black Sea fleet.

OBITUARY.

FUNERAL OF MRS. U. GONELLA.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late Mrs. U. Gonella, which took place at the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley yesterday evening.

The late Mrs. Gonella, who was formerly Miss Grace Theresa Murray, was the wife of Mr. U. Gonella, a partner in the firm of architects, Messrs. Hazeland and Gonella. Mrs. Gonella, was only 32 years of age and her death, which occurred on Sunday at her residence, No. 203, Wanchai Road, came as a great shock to her many friends.

The Rev. Bishop Valtorta conducted the funeral service, in which a choir took part.

Mr. U. Gonella (husband), Mr. F. H. Murray (father), Mr. J. Murray (uncle), Mr. R. C. Reed, and the Misses E. M., and L. Murray, were the chief mourners. Others present included Messrs. E. M. Hazeland, O. F. Lubatti, T. Bolt, J. M. Noronha, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hill, Mrs. Capel, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. O'Sullivan and Mrs. Son Souza and many others.

Wreaths were sent by: Papa; Ngo, Luigi and Marie; Letty and Ery; Patsie and Louise; Auntie and Uncle; Auntie; Dorothy and May; Florrie and Arthur; Bobby; Messrs. Stefano Carrara (Consul General for Italy); A. M. de Souza; H. J. Pearce; C. F. Serradio; T. A. Goldenberg and J. Puncheon; L. G. Woo; H. M. H. Email; R. Rosario; P. L. Chung; Lai Mankee; Wong Lai Sang; Chan Wah; Sui Kin; Jean Rocca.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazeland; Mr. and Mrs. J. Scholke; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson; Mr. and Mrs. Reitan; Mr. and Mrs. Fothergill; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Abraham; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Capel and family; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Braga and family; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Noronha; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mutton; Mr. and Mrs. Jowitt; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Carroll; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. da Rocha; Mr. and Mrs. T. F. O'Sullivan; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Reed and family; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Romaldo M. de Souza and family; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blackmore; Mrs. J. R. Braga and Marie; Mrs. E. F. O'Brien and family; Miss B. Souza; Mr. Gold-finch and family.

The Chinese Staff of Messrs. Hazeland and Gonella; Fook Lee & Co.; Sang Chong.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DANISH FLIGHT.

LIEUT. HERSCHEID ARRIVES AT RANGOON.

Rangoon, May 10th.

Lieut. Herscheid has arrived from Bangkok.

[A cable received on April 4th said:—The Danish aviator, Commander Botved has arrived at Bangkok. The Danish aviator, Commander Botved and Lieut. Herscheid, left Copenhagen on March 17th on a flight to Tokyo and return, the route being via Berlin, Lemberg, Constantinople, Aleppo, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai and Peking. Herscheid experienced engine trouble, and was forced to land damaged near Rangoon.]

EXTRALITY COMMISSION.

NOW PROCEEDING TO HANKOW.

Peking, May 10th.

It is officially announced that the Extrality Commissioners, who are visiting the provinces, will leave for Hankow by this evening's express.

THE "CHRISTIAN GENERAL."

MARSHAL FENG ARRIVES AT MOSCOW.

Moscow, May 9th.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang (the "Christian General") and his staff have arrived here.

STRIKE OUTLOOK IMPROVED.

HUGE FOOD CONVOYS PROTECTED BY TROOPS AND ARMED POLICE.

SERIOUS DISORDERS AND LOOTING AT GLASGOW.

EARL BALFOUR'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THERE HAS BEEN A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF DISORDER AT NEWCASTLE AND HULL BUT THE POLICE WERE ABLE TO QUELL IT BY USING THEIR BATONS. AT PLYMOUTH A FOOTBALL MATCH WAS PLAYED BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE STRIKERS IN WHICH THE CHIEF CONSTABLE'S WIFE KICKED OFF. THE PREMIER HAS BROADCAST THE MESSAGE THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT FIGHTING TO LOWER THE WORKERS' STANDARD OF LIVING, BUT HE REPEATS THAT THE GENERAL STRIKE MUST BE CANCELLED BEFORE NEGOTIATIONS CAN BE RESUMED. THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS REPLY THAT THE STRIKE CANNOT BE STOPPED UNLESS THE COAL LOCK-OUT NOTICES ARE WITHDRAWN.

London, May 10th.

Serious disorders occurred at Glasgow over the week-end. Many shops were looted on Saturday morning, and conflicts with the police in the eastern district, particularly at Bridgeton, necessitated the rushing up of strong reinforcements.

The struggle was of the wildest, pots, pans, iron bars, pickheads and hammers being used. Fortunately, no police were injured. Sixty arrests were made.

Looting was renewed in the evening in the New South and West areas. Bootshops suffered most. Police and specials were hotly engaged until the early hours of Sunday morning. Many baton charges were made and there were 72 arrests.

There was fierce rioting in the Southern area, during which two constables and one special, who is a Greek, were hurt and sent to hospital.

The majority of the rioters were charged and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

STRIKE INSURANCE RATES.

LATER.

At Lloyds cover against damage due to civil commotion is quoted at 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per cent. Twenty-five guineas per cent. is quoted for insurance of pay of total loss, in the event of the strike not being called off by the Trade Union Congress within four weeks from May 7th; thirty guineas for three weeks, fifty for two and seventy-five for one.

IRISH TRADE UNIONISTS' SUPPORT.

LATER.

Irish Trade Unionists have complied with the Trade Union Congress request to hold up food stuff shipments to Britain, and the port of Dublin is at a standstill. There are no cross-channel shipments whatever.

Prices of farm produce have considerably fallen. The Free State-English mails which reached Kingston on Friday night have since been held up owing to the dockers refusal to handle them.

Volunteers have now taken them off under police protection.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

London, May 9th.

An official communiqué issued this evening says that the general situation has not changed.

Obstruction by pickets has been more effectually overcome and there is complete confidence.

Order is being maintained in the London dock area, where the loading and unloading of vessels by volunteers is proceeding and increasing. It is intended to keep the Port of London regularly opened.

The situation in Scotland has also improved, and the food and fuel position is everywhere satisfactory.

A NEGOTIATION "FEELER."

LATER.

The nearest approach hitherto made in the direction of resuming negotiations, occurred over the weekend, when Mr. Baldwin, on Saturday night personally broadcast a message to the nation emphasizing that the Government was not fighting to lower the workers' standard of living and repeating that the general strike must be called off before the Government can re-open negotiations. He expressed the opinion that it was a thousand times better to

accept this than to continue a struggle which could only increase misery and disaster. The Premier added that he was a man of peace, longing, working and praying for peace, but he was not going to surrender the safety and security of the British Constitution to threats of violence.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress publish a reply to-night, reiterating their previous contention that any resumption of negotiations should be based on the position of April 30th when the negotiations were broken off. "If that door is open, the Premier should make it clear that the coal lock-out notices should be withdrawn as well as the general strike cancelled."

NO PEACE MOVE MADE.

LATER.

Reuter learns that the week-end has not produced any approach to the Government by the Trade Union Congress in the direction of an acceptance of the Government's decision, that there must be a calling off of the general strike before negotiations are resumed.

TWO-MILE FOOD CONVOY.

LATER.

The greatest astonishment and enthusiasm was aroused everywhere along the route on Saturday, by a convoy of 104 flour-laden lorries, with an escort of 16 armoured cars, cavalry and mounted police, extending for about two miles, which marched from the London Docks to Hyde Park, from which place, the contents of the lorries were distributed to the districts where supplies are shortest. Two battalions of Guards and 500 volunteers were sent down to the docks on Friday and helped to load the lorries yesterday morning. Large crowds cheered the convoy, a sight as popular as the Lord Mayor's procession.

Yesterday's armed convoy of flour was repeated to-day. 150 lorries with armed soldiers sitting on the flour sacks and flanked by armoured cars with a squadron of cavalry in the rear, passed through the inflammable dock area and peacefully dumped their cargo in Hyde Park.

MORE DIRECT ACTION.

LATER.

The chief task over the week-end has been to keep open the docks, a process which began on Saturday with the removal, *inter alia*, of over 100 lorry-loads of flour, and 700 tons of sugar. The task is being successfully pursued.

Latest reports show an intensification and a tendency for more direct action by the strikers, especially against food, particularly flour mills. But no appreciable effect has at present been felt, except in isolated districts, like Smithfield and parts of the dock areas.

ROWDYISM IN THE PROVINCES.

LATER.

At Newcastle the police were hurriedly reinforced last night to deal with a disorderly crowd of 10,000 attacking specials. The crowd was broken up into sections and dispersed by batons. Four baton charges were made at Preston, on a crowd of 4,000 trying to rescue a man, arrested for throwing a missile.

RIOTS AT HULL.

Two constables and 17 civilians were sent to hospital and there were sixteen arrests at Hull yesterday, when rioters damaged trams and buses. Police charges continued until midnight.

EARL BALFOUR'S MESSAGE.

LATER.

Earl Balfour in an article in the *British Gazette* says that 238 years have passed since there was a revolution in this country, the object of which was to secure the supremacy of Parliamentary Government and the traditional liberties of our people; but we are now threatened with a very different kind of revolution, the methods of which consist in depriving the people of food, transport, employment and a free press. He points out that no revolution in Britain, however triumphant, was going to diminish competition in neutral markets, augment the demand for coal at Home, hasten the changes recommended by the Coal Commission or compel the mine-owner indefinitely to carry on his industry at a loss. "Revolutionary methods would be completely powerless except for evil."

Lord Balfour declares that if revolution does succeed, the community will thenceforth be ruled by a relatively small body of extremists who regard the Trade Unions, not as a machinery for collective bargaining within our industrial system, but as a political instrument whereby the industrial system may be utterly destroyed. He says that such a policy would eventually be fatal on any country and on Britain it would bring ruin, swift, complete and irresistible. "We live on industry and industry lives on credit and enterprise. What credit, either financial or political, and what enterprise would remain to us were we driven, by such methods to dispossess the people of their parliamentary liberties and hand over our national heritage to be squandered, amid incalculable suffering, by violent and irresponsible doctrinaires? From such a fate may the courage and resolution of our countrymen save the civilisation of which they are the trustees."

THE TRANSPORT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE did not enthuse over a proposal by the British delegate, Mr. Milford, that the loading and unloading of every ship flying the British flag should be prohibited at all Continental ports, whatever her cargo.

The Belgian delegate pointed out the impossibility of complying with the order especially in connection with unloading cargoes destined for local consumption. Eventually it was agreed that coal consignments to Britain would be prevented at all Continental ports. The International Miners' Committee announced its solidarity with the British workers, declaring its readiness to take still further steps to assist them and expressing the conviction that lasting peace in the mining industry was only possible through the establishment of co-operation and international control.

OTHER STRIKE ITEMS.

London, May 9th.

Regarding the allegation that the Government was holding up the *British Worker* paper supplies, the position appears to be that strikers attempted to stop paper mills and hold up supplies, and, since supplies are limited, the question has arisen how to distribute the available supplies.

Six thousand special constables are being enrolled daily.

PEACEFUL PLYMOUTH.

The spirit prevailing throughout the country was exemplified at Plymouth yesterday, when a football match was played between a team of strikers and a team of police, the former winning by two goals to one. The wife of the Chief Constable kicked off.

KING HOLDS COUNCIL.

LATER.

His Majesty the King held a Council at Buckingham Palace, Earl Balfour, the Attorney General and the Home Secretary being among those present.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

NO BRITISH SHIPS LOADED AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

A copy of a telegram from Vladivostok by the British Ambassador at Tokyo has been forwarded to Hongkong and is exhibited at the Harbour Office for the information of shippers.

The telegram announces that owing to a sympathetic strike cargo loading on British ships at Vladivostok ceased on May 7th, at 8 p.m.

[THROUGH NAVAS AGENCY.]

THE MOROCCAN WAR.

MORE FRENCH AND SPANISH SUCCESSES.

Rabat, May 10th.

On Saturday evening French and Spanish troops made an effective junction on the slopes of Jebel Tunsi. The French have control everywhere in the Valley of Kert, of which pacific occupation was refused by the Rifians at the conference of Ujdja, while Spanish progress continues favourably.

The French have advanced twelve kilometers. Aeroplanes bombarded Tarquist, where the Rifians fled in panic.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROYALIST RIOT.

FRENCH POLICE AND CIVILIANS INJURED IN CLASH.

Paris, May 9th.

Several policemen and many demonstrators were injured to-day, on the occasion of the celebration of the Fete Day of Jeanne D'Arc.

A Royalist demonstration came into collision with the police and twenty arrests were made before order was restored.

LATER.

There were 118 gendarmes injured during the collision. Thirty-one persons have been taken into custody.

THE FLIGHT NORTHWARDS.

LIEUT. BYRD FLIES OVER NORTH POLE.

Oslo, May 8th.

Fine weather prevailed this morning when the American airman, Lieut. Byrd, started on his flight to the North Pole from King's Bay, Spitzbergen.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, May 9th.

A message to the *Times* from Spitzbergen says that Lieut. Byrd flew over the North Pole and returned safely to Spitzbergen, after a flight lasting 151 hours.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

BELGIUM ELIMINATED BY HOLLAND.

Noordwyk, May 8th.

Holland eliminated Belgium from the Davis Cup Competition, by winning three of the five matches.

TWIN SONS OF A CENTENARIAN.

"BOYS" DISTINGUISHABLE ONLY BY THEIR SPECTACLES.

A birthday party that will symbolise a unique and an almost unknown romance of the City of London will take place shortly at New-street-hill, a tiny thoroughfare just behind Shoe-lane.

On June 4th, Mrs. Oliver, a life-long resident of the City, will celebrate her 101st birthday in the company of her two twin bachelor sons, aged 70—William James Oliver and John Samuel Oliver—both of whom have lived with their mother all their lives.

A printer's premises at the corner of New-street-hill and Little New-street, with the prosaic title "Oliver Bros." over the shop window, contains this unique little family.

Her two twins, who are so alike that they have to wear different pairs of spectacles as distinguishing marks, have worked in partnership for nearly 50 years.

PAIR OF SPECTACLES.

Like their mother, their home has always been in the City. They were born in Doctors' Commons; Mrs. Oliver in St. Mary Axe.

Except by their spectacles no stranger can possibly distinguish between the twins.

Even friends are sometimes uncertain whether they are talking to Mr. William James Oliver or Mr. John Samuel Oliver. Features, white moustaches, and height are just the same.

Mr. William James gave a *Daily Chronicle* representative some interesting details of his mother's 100 years' residence in the City.

70 LORD MAYORS' SHOWS.

"She had seen 70 Lord Mayors' shows," he said, "but missed the last two. She remembers well the Duke of Wellington's funeral."

Mrs. Oliver still regards the twins as children. "She always refers to us as 'the boys,'" said Mr. Oliver, "and in some ways she treats us just like children." If we don't go to bed at the usual time we may hear about it the next morning.

"Mother is still very active. She has worked hard all her life, and still does a lot of the housework, sews, and reads." She has lost the sight of one eye, but there isn't much she doesn't see with the other. She is up every morning about six, two hours before my brother and I. And she often goes out for a walk by herself.

"During the war she would go out during air raids, and falling bombs seemed to have no terrors for her."

SINGAPORE DIVORCE CASE.

CO-RESPONDENT TO PAY \$1,700 TO HUSBAND.

A decree nisi and \$1,700 damages was awarded by Mr. Justice Deane in a divorce action, in which the petitioner was L. P. la Porte, a senior assistant, employed by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and the co-respondent, F. Lowe. The name of the respondent is Jeanne Marie la Porte.

The petitioner was represented by Mr. C. da Silva, and the co-respondent by Mr. E. L. Talma. The respondent did not enter appearance or file an answer, but gave evidence in the action.

The parties were married in 1917, and lived together at Singapore and at Pulau Bukom until July, 1923, when the respondent went away. She admitted that she went to Bangkok with the co-respondent, and since their return had been living in his mother's house in Upper Serangoon Road.

The co-respondent alleged that Mrs. la Porte told him she was leading an unhappy married life and induced him to go to Bangkok with her. He asked the court to reject the petitioner's claim for damages.

THE PETITIONER'S STORY.

Mr. da Silva said that the petitioner had been in the service of the A.P.C. for 19 years, and respondent and co-respondent first met each other on Pulau Bukom, when the co-respondent was a clerk in the company. The marriage seemed to have been a happy one, apart from the usual domestic differences, but towards the end of 1923 petitioner for the first time had occasion to tell his wife that she should not be too familiar with a subordinate in the service, although there was then no suspicion of misconduct. On July 10th, 1923, the respondent left Pulau Bukom to do some shopping in Singapore, and never returned. Petitioner never saw her again until January of this year, when she returned from Bangkok with the co-respondent. Petitioner then laid information charging the co-respondent with enticing away a married woman.

CO-RESPONDENT'S EVIDENCE.

The co-respondent, in the witness box, said that when he went to Pulau Bukom in 1920 he found his life there very quiet and he arranged dances at the club. He was supposed to be the dancer there, and he frequently danced with the respondent. She complained to him of the treatment she received from her husband, and said that she never got any money unless she begged for it. She said she wanted to leave her husband, and after some hesitation witness agreed. They went to Bangkok with the idea of opening a boarding-house there, but found that it was impossible to do that and returned to Singapore. Witness said that if a decree was granted he intended to marry the respondent.

Mrs. la Porte then gave evidence. She stated that she first met her husband in 1913 at Pulau Samboe, when she was married to a Dutchman named de Haast. She used to spend week-ends at the Europe Hotel with the petitioner, and subsequently she obtained a divorce from de Haast and married the petitioner in 1917. Her husband was domineering and unkind to her, and she noticed a change in him from the day of their marriage. When she asked for money he always gave her less than she asked for, and they only went to Singapore once a month, the petitioner going to Singapore to see the respondent. She said she did not speak to her for six weeks. She was determined to leave him, and she asked Lowe to go with her to Bangkok. Lowe never induced her, to leave her husband, and it was absurd to suggest that he did.

LAWYERS' COMMENTS.

Mr. Talma, addressing the court, said that the court had to be satisfied that the basis of the claim for damages was the loss of the wife's affection, and he submitted that that had been lost before the wife met the co-respondent. Counsel added that it was the husband who had introduced his wife to this somewhat lax treatment of the marriage vows.

Mr. da Silva remarked that the co-respondent might have possessed a good pair of feet for dancing, but he had no scruples about robbing a man of his wife.

DANCED INTO HER HEART.

Giving judgment, his Lordship said the co-respondent had stated that he did not entice Mrs. la Porte away, but that she was unhappy and miserable, that she formed the intention to go away, and that she induced him to take her away. There was no doubt that the respondent found things very dull on Pulau Bukom, but she lived there from 1917 and the parties seemed to have been jogging along pretty well. In 1920 the co-respondent arrived and introduced dancing into the club, and taught all the ladies to dance. He took the respondent as his favourite partner, and apparently he danced himself into her heart, because she confided to him that she was unhappy with her husband, and in 1923 she joined him in Singapore and they went to Bangkok.

It was probably true, his Lordship said, that the respondent was a lady who liked a life of some gaiety, but that was no excuse for the co-respondent. Mrs. la Porte could not have left her husband unless the co-respondent had fallen in with her mood, and he had to take the responsibility of having induced this lady to go away. His Lordship granted the decree nisi and ordered the co-respondent to pay \$1,700 damages.

U.S. DISTRUST OF EUROPE.

MR. HOUGHTON'S REPORT.

The substance of the report which Mr. Houghton, the Ambassador to Great Britain, made to President Coolidge and to the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, on the condition of affairs in Europe, with particular reference to the events and tendencies leading up to and culminating in the impotent adjournment of the meeting of the League of Nations, was made known to the American Press, and aroused the fixed belief of official Washington that this should be interpreted as foreshadowing a revision of the foreign policy of the United States in the direction of isolation.

It is naturally not surprising that Mr. Houghton should have spoken to President Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg unreservedly, writes the *Times* Washington correspondent, but that the opportunity should at once be taken to transmit to the country at large his conclusions in all their brutal frankness is a development whose significance hardly needs emphasis. The Administration and through it the mass of the people are dismayed at the picture Mr. Houghton has painted, and confidence in his judgment and correctness of observation is so general as to make his report a factor of tremendous importance and his counsels a determining influence. Baldly, stated, the Ambassador has this to say:—

The Continent of Europe, so far as its statesmen are concerned, has learned nothing from the war; the League of Nations, far from becoming a truly international instrument for the organization of peace, is moving toward a revival of the alliance of 1915, with the tremendous difference that it cannot hope to guarantee 40 years' tranquillity in Europe; in this movement France is the leader, with certain satellite Powers aiding and abetting, and with the British Government, reluctantly carried along, reluctantly because the tide of British feeling sets strongly in the opposite direction and yet, in the opinion of Sir Austen Chamberlain, inevitably because co-operation with France is desirable in the Near East and elsewhere; the Powers of the European Continent do not genuinely wish to disarm and do not relish or want American participation in their councils; the preliminary arms conference at Geneva will meet, if it does meet, to discuss proposals upon which agreement is neither desired nor expected and which have been deliberately and disingenuously advanced in order to make failure certain.

DISARMAMENT NOT WANTED.

This is a bare outline of Mr. Houghton's report leading up to the conclusion that there is no hope for disarmament until the present madness has run its course and sheer weariness or—as financially before the adoption of the Dawes Plan—impending disaster shall bring change of heart. The desire of the United States Government to approach the arms problem by way first of a naval conference, which has the sympathetic support of Great Britain, is said to meet with the irreconcilable opposition of France, Italy, and Japan. They and their supporters desire simultaneous discussion of land and sea forces, and between the British view that this can be best and most simply achieved by accepting the peace time striking force as the standard for computing reduction—to which the United States might guardedly subscribe—and the French argument that calculation should include industrial resources, Mr. Houghton can find no way of present compromise. There is no doubt that he has advised his Government that the French argument is put forward as a subterfuge, as a screen behind which the growth of the balance of power, heavily weighted in favour of France, can proceed with the minimum interruption. Equally there is no doubt that Mr. Houghton has pointed out that behind the determination to "poison" the disarmament discussion, even before it begins lies the unwillingness of Continental Powers to face the application of the provision in the Treaty of Versailles under which the entry of a disarmed Germany into the League would be the signal for similar restrictions by other Powers.

DISILLUSIONMENT.

What effect such a report as this, coming from such a source, is likely to have on the daily development of United States policy it is as yet impossible to say. This is a cruel disillusionment to President Coolidge and to uncounted others who had put their faith in the Locarno agreements as making a turn of the European tide away from the bitterness that engenders war, and who are now bluntly told that the "spirit of Locarno" is something which enters into the precepts but not into the practice of European statesmen. If Mr. Houghton's revelations had come before the question of the admission of the United States to the World Court protocol reached a vote in the Senate that proposal would have been overwhelmingly defeated.

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-
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Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's
Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery
from Godown on and after 7th May.

Optional Cargo will be loaded, unless Notice
has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between
the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the
Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 13th May
will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
27th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

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Hongkong, 7th May, 1926. (3583)

THE WEAKER SEX!

A LIGHT-HEARTED PROTEST.

[BY BASIL MACDONALD HASTINGS.]

"Ere y'are," cried the proprietor of the coco-nut shy. "Seven balls for sixpence. All way for ladies." I smiled to myself I can bag coco-nuts even if I cannot kill partridges. Unto each man his honour. Unto each man his distinguishing accomplishment.

I paid for seven balls and hurled them swiftly at the nuts. Three nuts I struck, but none fell. It was my first experience of failure at this fascinating pastime, and I am afraid that I did not comport myself with proper sporting spirit. I insinuated not by words but by a certain curling of the lips that the nuts were so fixed that not even a fast bowler could knock them off their pedestals.

Then the proprietor of the shy invited my companion, a girl, to try her aim. "Ladies 'alf-way," he insisted. The girl went half-way up the pitch, thus rendering herself liable to be no-balled by the most short-sighted of umpires, and with a whirl of arms and a swirl of that kilt which now they call a skirt, brought three nuts to the ground. She handed them to me to carry. This will never do.

All my life I have thought tenderly of the unborn. We adult males can, no doubt, hold our own with the contemporary adult female, but are not things so shaping themselves that the boys of 1930 must be the slaves of their sisters? It may have been true once that the male was born with the finer intellect, but it is true no longer. Yet the handicapping of the sexes has remained as before. There is not the slightest sign that the physical and mental development of woman is accompanied by a corresponding decline amongst men, for all the talk of lipstick and effeminate clothing. Man has remained stationary. Woman develops with appalling rapidity. Yet she is treated to-day very much as if her inferiority was as marked as it was in mediæval times or in the households of Eastern potentates.

A SPORTING ANALOGY.

Let us take an analogy from lawn tennis or golf. (Note that we must resort to the pranks. There is no such thing as handicapping in cricket or Rugby football, in which are exclusively men's games.) A player in 1923 may improve his game so much during the year that at the end of it his handicap will be altered. In 1929 he may find himself a scratch man, thus making it impossible for him to override those players on his former mark whose game has not improved. This is just, for you cannot expect pollers and tennis players to have the humility and self-discipline of cricketers and footballers.

Now woman having arrived very nearly at masculine standards of perfection, why, in the name of justice, is she still allowed half-way up the pitch? Yes, rattle. I am over forty-four years of age and, while the hand obeys the eye, it is necessarily a dimming eye. Yet when I compete with a fresh-muscled, young shyer of seventeen years of age, zenith time for agility, I am compelled to give her 50 points in a hundred just because she is a female. (I do not wish them to read it.)

CONCERNING CLOTHES.

If it were a matter of mere coco-nuts, I would not be calling my fellow men around me. Borrowing from the ineffable Tehekov, I make coco-nuts my symbol. As you read me coco-nut-ess, see me now in my other minus aspects.

What do you pay for your suit of clothes? I read not so long ago that a distinguished editor bought a suit in the year 1900 for six guineas. I have no idea what editors pay now, but I can say that I, who am a sort of lackey to these ten men, am called upon to fork out ten guineas, and a guinea and a half for an extra pair of trousers. Multiply that sum in proportion to the respective positions of editors and me, and you will see that an editor's suit might run you into a matter of guineas that would pay for coffin, wreaths, and tomb of any lowly citizen. And what does woman pay for an equivalent covering? Something like fourteen shillings and elevenpence, if the drapery advertisements are honest. The thing is out of all nick.

If woman were paid less than man, should I be fighting my present anger? The truth is that female artists, writers, singers, actresses, and so on, are frequently paid more highly than men, and I assure you that I am not thinking of the magnitude but of the rate of royalties. The salaries of women in the professions either equal those of men or fall behind so slightly that it is clear they must be some level in a few years. Well, equal work, equal pay, you may say. I agree, but only if there be equal expenditure.

I have spoken of clothes. Let me not hurry from them, because clothes are as inseparable from the human body and the human soul as the hairy pelt of the coco-nut is from its flesh and milk. (Here am I stumbling upon poetry. A soul of the sweetness of coco-nut milk? Admirable that while prowling in the mark I can lift my eyes to the light.) Take hats. You buy your hats even as I do. Once a year you go to your hatter and say "New hat." He puts a rule in the old one, which you place on the counter, and then he shouts into a speaking tube leading to the hat-cellar. Up comes your new hat. There is a change in colour, of course, because otherwise you would not know the new hat from the old, and might make a mistake of calling on a merchant prince in your second-best. I got a poor colour this year, a sort of coco-nut brown, but it could not be helped, as I have had all the others.

(Continued on next column.)

HOPELESS ERRORS.

THE FATUITY OF UTOPIANS.

Many people who have not examined closely the tenets of Socialism are half attracted to it because it sounds humane and idealistic, writes John Blunt, in the *Daily Mail*. But after we have listened to the flowery rhetoric that Socialists indulge in and turn to their concrete proposals for improving society, abolishing poverty, and bringing happiness to every one, we discover that their minds are totally unfitted to grapple with real problems and that their schemes are mere idle nonsense.

They assume that mankind can be made to "dislike private property," that people can be turned out in a mould, and that everybody will be contented and well off if there are no rich persons. Above all, they imagine that a kind of silly, vague Utopia, whose inhabitants would think only of the good of the State and would meander about uttering second-rate, cheap moralisms, is a far finer ideal to strive for than is this world we know, where struggle is the law of nature, where character and brains win their way to the front, and where life is indeed a great adventure.

A FANTASTIC SCHEME.

Their scheme of a model state is not only ridiculously insipid but fantastically impossible. "It would be a vain effort to destroy the whole scheme of nature and to refashion the whole character of man."

It is, perhaps, very unfortunate that man was not constructed on Utopian lines, just as, perhaps, it is very unfortunate that spiders want to eat flies and foxes want to eat rabbits; but that does not alter the fact. The whole Socialist theory is based upon a fundamental error; that is to say, it does not take into consideration what is the real character and personality of mankind.

If I knew someone who had invented a marvellous philosophy of the universe, the entire structure of which depended on his belief that twice two equalled five, I might consider his views curious, but I would not consider them of any value.

HUMAN MACHINES.

And that is precisely how I regard the views of Socialists. They seem to hang very nicely together, provided you are simple enough to believe that ordinary men and women can be turned into machines without any individuality, without any desires, and without any inherited instincts.

The truth is that Socialism, where it is idealistic, is exceedingly silly, and where it is more annoying than that, people should be more successful than you are, is exceedingly egotistic.

The man who wants to get on in the world has got to work. If, instead of realising this, he lets his mind be full of bitterness against society, he may become an eager Socialist but he will never become a success.

The price of your hat remains the same. You pay, put on the new hat and go, leaving behind you the old hat in order that it may be cleaned. Observe that the only remark you have made is, "New hat."

THE FEMININE WAY.

Now see a woman buying a hat. Her first plot is to get someone else to pay for it. If she is married, she has an allowance for clothes, but have you ever tried to persuade a woman that hats are clothes? She does not see them in that light at all. They are adornments, signals, diaries, garlands, haloes, wreaths, banners, anything but pieces of raiment. Say then to her that she can dispense with them, and she asks you if she is to give up going to church.

Suppose the hat-buyer has no husband. Then she proceeds to exhaust tons of time and phalanxes of labour to secure that her hat-money is spent to her satisfaction. She may pay less than a man or more, but here is no question of the expenditure of mere money. Because she is a woman she is allowed to make a demand on the world's service, and service is money's worth, which would bring down upon a man the execration and contempt of all his fellows. Halfway up the pitch! Why, in the matter of the buying of clothing she is permitted to go its whole length and stay in the enemy territory as long as she likes. And while she is there, what does she say? What does she not say?

DOES A WOMAN NEED MONEY?

I say that woman does not really need money. She has no vices. What are alcohol and tobacco to her, save in rare and deplorable cases? She rarely backs horses, while we have to keep the book-makers going. The flag day collector will give a smile for her penny, a frown for our sixpence. Women, moreover, do not need watches or fountain pens or hundreds of dress shirts or easy chairs or, come to that, coco-nuts.

That poor young man of 1930! With no great physical strength, with no finer mental equipment, he will get no higher wage than the woman of his age. His needs will be pretty much what ours are to-day, but still be sure that he will be compelled to allow woman half-way up the pitch of life. Hopefully handicapped by his chivalry, he will watch woman amass riches while, even as now, he struggles eternally to make both ends meet. Will that be bad for him? Perhaps not. That is our burden in life, to make ends meet. But why should life be so planned that for women the ends are bound to overlap?—*Evening Standard*.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINERS.

U.S.S.B. CHAIRMAN DEFENDS SALE TO DOLLAR INTERESTS.

Manila papers contain a United Press message from Washington, dated May 10th, which states that Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the Shipping Board, when he appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce, strongly defended the sale of the Admiral Oriental liners on the Seattle-Manila run to the Dollar Steamship Company.

He said that he favoured accepting the Dollar bid because he favoured dealing with a successful firm. He told the committee that his chief fear was that the ships would be forced back on the Government's hands and he thought the best way to guard against such a contingency would be to sell them to a company which could operate them successfully.

If an inexperienced firm were to get hold of the vessels, said Mr. O'Connor, they might fail and the Shipping Board would be compelled to operate them once more.

Senator Copeland of New York expressed the opinion that the committee should ascertain whether under the law the Government ships must be sold if a qualified bid were offered, whether the offer of sale to R. Stanley Dollar was proper and whether the board was justified in considering further bids.

Senator Jones of Washington and Senator McNary of Oregon disagreed and said they believed the committee should ascertain in a general way whether the merchant marine act had been violated.

The sale of the five ships would give the Dollar interests control of not more than twenty per cent. of the passenger facilities across the Pacific from San Francisco and Seattle.

Mr. O'Connor denied that the sale would give the Dollars a monopoly on the Pacific.

30 YEARS' LIFE IN A YACHT.

SHIP THAT NEVER PUT TO SEA.

MYSTERIOUS HERMIT'S DEATH.

The death took place on April 7th, on board his yacht *Valfrega*, at Wivenhoe, near Colchester, of Mr. Bayard Brown, an eccentric American whose strange mode of life had excited much discussion.

Although this strange and stalwart hermit had lived in a yacht for more than 30 years, he never put out to sea, but had a nautical home a few hundred yards from the shore at Brightlingsea. During the war he moved his vessel, at the request of the authorities, to Wivenhoe.

He arrived at Brightlingsea 36 years ago, but whence he came no one seems to know. It was understood that he was born in California, had lived in New York, and he was reputed locally to be a millionaire, but little else was known of him.

He was generous, or the reverse, according to his mood. He would give one man £50, and meet the next—who might have a much better claim to charity—with a shower of any missiles which might be handy.

In the summer a score of boats might be seen rowing round and round his yacht. Sometimes Mr. Brown would allow a visitor on board, but usually subjected him to some odd cross-examination. Fully manned, provisioned, and with steam constantly up, the *Valfrega* lay in the little harbour year after year. There was always apparently plenty of money on board the mysterious yacht, and many legends have grown around the hermit. One was that he wrapped banknotes round lumps of coal and threw them at people in small boats. Most of his time was spent in his library, smoking and reading.

"DO NOT FILL THE INKWELL."
STATIONERY OFFICE-ECONOMY.

FOUR PAMPHLETS.

A homily on wasteful office methods has been delivered in four pamphlets by H.M. Stationery Office to the chiefs of Government departments, clerks of stationery, and authors and printers of official publications.

Some items of information to be gathered from the economy recommendations are:

Leather-covered despatch boxes, attache cases, and gusset cases are only supplied to political and permanent heads of departments, and cloth and rexine varieties to "officials of high rank."

Demands for fancy pens and special makes of pencils will not be entertained.

Fountain pens are issued only to officers who have not access to a desk where ordinary pens and ink can be used.

Copying ink pencil marks are not indelible unless and until they are damped.

Ink-wells should be filled to a reasonable depth, and not to the brim. Thickening of ink is greatly assisted if steel pens are allowed to remain in the ink.

The life of carbon paper may be prolonged by carefully warming the paper.

At the end of each day's work the lids of inking pads should be closed and the pad turned face downwards on the desk till morning.

The last hint is illustrated by the experience of a Government official who is stated to use an inking pad 800 times every working day and to find that it only needs re-inking twice in six months.

Writers of Blue Books, White Papers, and the like are instructed to refer to a particular dictionary for the spelling of words ending in *able*, *ible*, *ment*, *ise*, or *ize*, and words containing double consonants. In Government work, it is laid down, such spelling as "inquire," not enquire, and "connexion," not connection, will be used.

The cost of production of the four volumes of instructions is about £80, but the standardisation of Government forms and books alone represents a saving of £2,000 yearly. When the reorganisation for economy began it was found that the departments were using 88 different forms of a book for recording staff attendances. Only one is now allowed.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 10th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.85	29.84
Temperature	78	73	79
Humidity	61	64	60
Wind Direction	ESE	E	E
Force	1	1	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 78
Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th ... 72

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 11th to 17th, 1926.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height	Day of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Tues.	11	m 8.46	6.4	Tues.	11	m 3.23	3.1
Wed.	12	m 8.55	5.5	Wed.	12	m 3.21	1.3
Thurs.	13	m 9.15	6.7	Thurs.	13	m 3.4	2.4
Fri.	14	m 9.45	7.9	Fri.	14	m 3.34	2.7
Satur.	15	m 10.14	9.0	Satur.	15	m 3.43	3.8
Sun.	16	m 10.37	10.1	Sun.	16	m 3.52	4.9
Mon.	17	m 11.02	11.2	Mon.	17	m 4.01	6.0

To the Publisher

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

L1, QUEEN ROAD, HONGKONG.

Please send me the
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS."

From 1926 to 1927

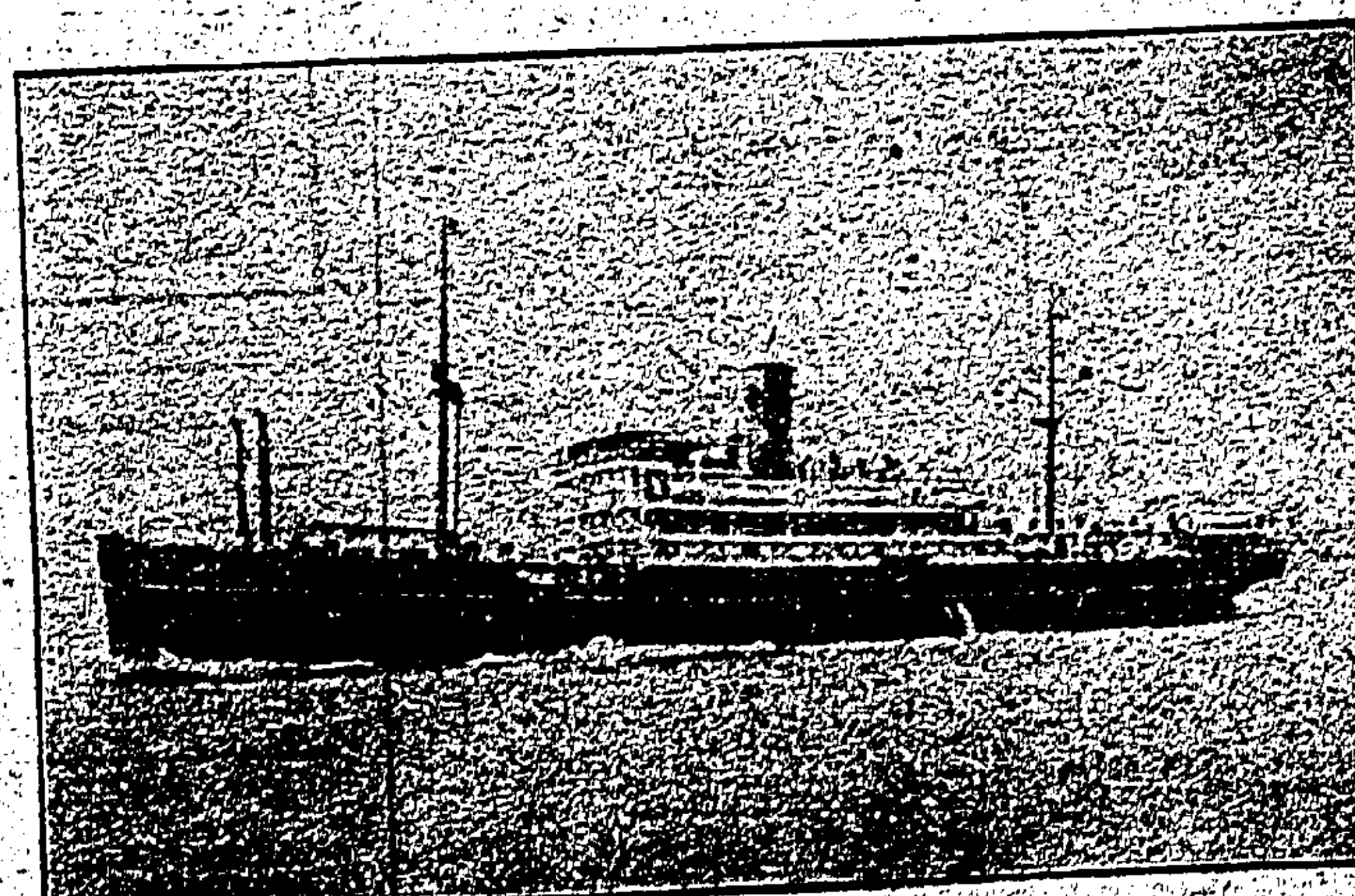
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 8th.

Chiat An, Chinese str., 112 tons, Capt. Li Lai, from Amoy, with which port she left on May 7th, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 131—B. & S.

Tamahu, British str., 4,047 tons, Capt. A. Chalmers, from San Pedro, with fuel oil, lying at Lai Chi Kok—Standard Oil Co.

May 9th.

Hupel, British str., 1,200 tons, Capt. S. M. Barling, from Saigon, which port she left on May 5th, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 131—B. & S.

Vapan Arrow, American str., 5,176 tons, Capt. E. Elston, from Calcutta, with a cargo of rice, lying at Lai Chi Kok—Standard Oil Co.

Man Sang, British str., 2,002 tons, Capt. T. M. Morych, from Sandakan, which port she left on May 4th, with a cargo of timber, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Ming Sang, British str., 1,000 tons, Capt. P. R. Day, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 131—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sui Fik, Chinese str., 178 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sui U Chung, with vegetables, etc., lying at Luon Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

Narkong, Chinese str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 131—Man Yick S.S. Co.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 100 tons, Capt. Lo Shan, from Nam Tau, with vegetables, etc., lying at Luon Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

May 10th.

Daihoishi Maru, Japanese str., 2,352 tons, Capt. Hashimoto, from Dairen and Takao, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 131—M.R.K.

Manasar Maru, Japanese str., 2,433 tons, Capt. Y. Kawasaki, from Surabaya and Balikpapan, the latter port she left on May 2nd, with molasses and rattan, lying at buoy No. 131—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Pakhoi, British str., 1,227 tons, Capt. W. Andrews, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 131—B. & S.

Phoenix, Chinese str., 1,022 tons, Capt. H. C. Kiddie, from Tourane, which port she left on May 7th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 131—Cheong Yue S.S. Co.

President Park, American str., 6,294 tons, Capt. K. A. Aldin, from New York, via San Francisco and Shanghai, she left New York on March 18th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.

Tripitz, German str., 5,012 tons, Capt. W. Paschander, from Hamburg and Singapore, the latter port she left on May 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

CLEARANCES.

May 10th.

Amo Maru, for Singapore.

Hupel, for Ningbo.

Hydrangea, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Japan Arrow, for San Francisco.

Man Sang, for Kwang Chow Wan.

President Park, for Manila.

Sinkiang, for Amoy.

Sui Fik, for Sui U Chung.

Tak Hing, for Haiphong.

Tando, for Moji.

Tripitz, for Shanghai.

Unki Maru No. 5, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *President Park*, from New York via ports, on May 10th: Mr. W. Booth, Mr. A. Brostedt, Mr. Pak H. Chan, Mr. On L. Chan, Bishop Ridley C. Duggan, Mr. G. W. Ledebor, Miss Li W. Tsun, Mr. Li Po Chun, Mr. Kam L. Shing, and Mr. Kai H. Wu.

Per s.s. *Tando*, on May 9th: Mrs. and Miss L. Hutton, Miss K. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. D. McKay, Miss M. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardiner, Miss E. Poppin, Miss D. Rose, Mrs. M. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Remington, Capt. and Mrs. E. Moller, Mrs. C. Patrick, Mr. D. McMaster, Mrs. G. Herbert, Mr. O. Aldin, Mr. W. Fraser, Mrs. E. Fowler, Miss R. Pemberton, Mr. G. Metcalf, Mr. E. Hyde, Miss D. Dibley, Mr. E. Selmes, Mr. and Mrs. R. McMichan, Mrs. E. Starkie, Mrs. Smithwick, Mr. Uhlmann, Mr. J. Evans, Mr. G. Baldwin, Mr. C. Wright, Rev. M. A. Benedict, and Mr. L. M. Pastor.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The motor vessel *Malayan Prince* from New York, sailed from Shanghai on May 10th, and is expected to arrive here on the 13th inst.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on May 1st, and is due here on May 19th.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—Kowloon Dock, Angus, Fasset, Hin Sang, Yat Shing, Maras.

Taxco Dock—Kwangtung, Tyndareus, Chai Jensen, Yigchow, Tung On, Shans.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ceylon (Swedish East Asiatic), due tomorrow.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due to-day, at 7.30 a.m.

Malwa (P. & O.), due to-morrow, about 10 a.m.

Taiyip (Australian-Oriental), due May 17th.

Slightly better returns were shown in yesterday's shipping statement. The cargo for Hongkong, however, was low. It showed a decrease of nearly three thousand tons on the previous twenty-four hours, but a slight increase on the amount entered for Saturday. The increase in freight generally was due to the amounts for other ports, which was ten thousand tons more. The increase on the total freight entered was 8,491 tons.

The returns for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 60, of which 27 were British. The arrivals during this period numbered eleven, viz.—four British, one German, one American, one Japanese, and four Chinese. The departures during the same period came to six, these being:—For Swatow, one Japanese, for Sui U Chung, one Chinese, for Haiphong, one Chinese, for Shanghai, one British, for Batavia, one Japanese, for Amoy, one Chinese. There was only one clearance, this being a French steamer for Kwang Chow Wan.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)

For Hongkong 3,535 tons.
For ports beyond 18,952
Total 22,487

(During the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday.)

For Hongkong 8,044 tons.
For ports beyond 8,572
Total 16,616

Over fifty per cent. of the cargo for Hongkong was carried in British vessels, three entries totalling 3,535 tons. The remaining 2,000 tons came in steamers of other nationalities. With regard to freight for ports beyond, only 9,000 tons were carried by British steamers, namely 2,000 tons of rice and 1,000 tons of general. Of the remaining three entries, 8,100 tons by a German steamer was the heaviest.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Hupel (British) from Saigon with 2,000 tons of rice for ports beyond.

Tando (British) from Melbourne and Manila with 2,000 tons of general cargo, mail and 1,000 tons for ports beyond.

Man Sang (British) from Sandakan with 527 tons of general cargo and mail.

Ming Sang (British) from Haiphong with 1,008 tons of general cargo.

Tripitz (German) from Hamburg and Singapore with 177 tons of general cargo, mail and 8,100 tons for ports beyond.

President Park (American) from San Francisco and Shanghai with 801 tons of general cargo, mail and 3,352 tons for ports beyond.

Manasar Maru (Japanese) from Surabaya and Balikpapan with 422 tons of molasses and rattan, mail and 2,590 tons for ports beyond.

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Nam Tau with 100 piculs of vegetables, etc.

Sui Fik (Chinese) from Sui U Chung with 1,500 catties of vegetables, etc.

Phoenix (Chinese) from Tourane with 300 tons of general cargo.

Sui Kong (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 300 tons of general cargo.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for inclusion in the above returns, were:—

Chiat An (Chinese) from Amoy with a nil entry.

Japan Arrow (American) from Calcutta in ballast.

Tomahu (British) from San Pedro with 8,022 tons of fuel oil.

Pakhoi (British) from Shanghai and Amoy with a nil entry.

Daihoishi Maru No. 5 (Japanese) from Dairen and Takao with 3,020 tons of coal.

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Nam Tau with 40 piculs of vegetables, etc.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 465, of which the largest entry was 224.

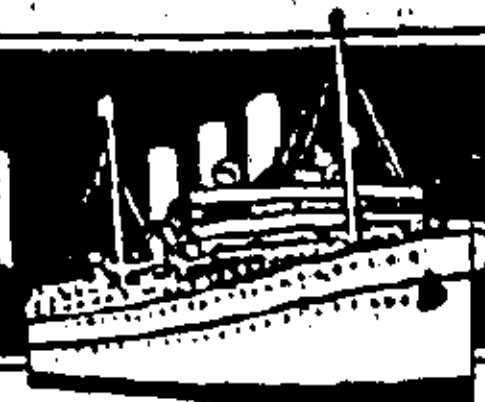
SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR MAY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN
EAST OF GREENWICH.)

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 11th.....	5.46 a.m.	6.54 p.m.
12th.....	5.45	6.54
13th.....	5.44	6.55
14th.....	5.44	6.55
15th.....	5.43	6.55
16th.....	5.43	6.55
17th.....	5.42	6.56
18th.....	5.42	6.57
19th.....	5.42	6.57
20th.....	5.41	6.59
21st.....	5.41	6.59
22nd.....	5.41	6.59
23rd.....	5.41	7.00
24th.....	5.40	7.00
25th.....	5.40	7.01
26th.....	5.40	7.01
27th.....	5.39	7.02
28th.....	5.39	7.03
29th.....	5.39	7.03
30th.....	5.39	7.03
31st.....	5.39	7.03

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LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIPS.

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£120 £112 £83

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via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers	H'kong Leave	Shanghai Leave	Kobe Leave	Yokohama Leave	Vancouver Arrive
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 22	May 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 28	May 31	June 3	June 5	June 14
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 11	June 14	June 16	June 18	June 20
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 24	June 27	June 30	July 2	July 13
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 9	July 12	July 14	July 17	July 26
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 22	July 25	July 28	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Aug. 5	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 25
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 3	Sept. 6	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Oct. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 20

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
May 20	May 22	May 23	May 25

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th May, at Noon
TENGO MARU ... Monday, 31st May

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 29th May, Noon
BAKUYO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th July

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Port.

HABUNA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd May
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 31st June
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 19th June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

MISEHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOKIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th May
TAKAOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th June

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

WAKASA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd June
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 30th May
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGANO MARU ... Thursday, 20th May
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 31st May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGATO MARU ... Saturday, 15th May
BENGAL MARU ... Tuesday, 18th May, at Noon
ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 18th May
TOYOOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central Nos. 992, 993 & 9423.



SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at H'kg. and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
ANGERS	...	...	11th May, 1926
AMAZONE	...	...	26th May, "
DARTAGNAN	9th Apr., 1926	11th May, 1926	8th June, "
ANGKOR	23rd Apr., "	25th May, "	22nd June, "
PORTOS	7th May, "	8th June, "	6th July, "
ANDRE LEBON	21st May, "	22nd June, "	20th July, "
PAUL LECAT	4th June, "	6th July, "	3rd Aug., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)
A Class 1st Class ... £ 95. Od. Od. B Class 1st Class ... £ 82. Os. Od.
Steamers 2nd " ... £ 68. Od. Od. Steamers 2nd " ... £ 60. Os. Od.
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Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cable Boats).
s.s. "DE P. BENOIT" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 23rd May.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone: Central 740. 8, Queen's Buildings.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 12th May, at Noon
SINGAPORE	"HANGSANG"	Wednesday, 12th May, at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Thursday, 13th May, at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Thursday, 13th May, at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday, 14th May, at Noon
STRAITS via CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 15th May, at 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday, 18th May, at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 19th May, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Wednesday, 19th May, at 7 a.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Sunday, 23rd May, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Tuesday, 25th May, at 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 29th May, at 9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

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GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENSANDA"	16th May
"GLENTARA"	30th "
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th June
"GLENSHIEL"	24th "
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	8th July

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Discharges	Leaves Hongkong
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	2nd June	
	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

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FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT GRANT" ... May 16th
"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... May 28th

TO EUROPE—£120—£112—£110

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... May 20th
"PRESIDENT KAUCKSON" ... June 1st

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monocoles and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

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The M/S. "JAVA"

will be loading for MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

On or about 26th May, 1926

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave home-ward-bound on or about
M/S. "Afrika"	20th May	
M/S. "Malaya"	10th June	
M/S. "Peru"	21st July	

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

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Regular Freight Service for:

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SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Will leave on or about

For Shanghai and Japan Ports:—

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 18th June.
S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 2nd July.

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
(Andrew Weir & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong
M.V. "CEDARBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... End June.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... For Marseilles, London & Havre ... From Hongkong, 23rd May.
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... For Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Havre ... From Hongkong, 23rd June.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £36. 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £13.

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ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

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Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Ohinde, Inhambane, Zambiar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Ladonia Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

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Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

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BY

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M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 13th May
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 11th June
M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... 3rd July

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Telegrams: Furnprize. King's Building. [19]



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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... due to arrive on 14th May, 1926
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 31st May, "

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 15th May, "
S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 13th July, "

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CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KASEGAR"	9,005	15th May, Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hull.
"PERIM"	7,848	22nd May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Marseilles, London.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	2nd June	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,233	7th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	6,334	21st June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,992	28th June	Marseilles and London.
"JEDDAH"	5,013	4th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,113	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"PADUA"	8,907	15th July	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	22nd July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"RANPURA"	16,585	29th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	14th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KASEGAR"	9,005	22nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOBEA"	10,913	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	22nd Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	12th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,113	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Redif Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th May	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	25th May	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	8th June	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,764	27th June	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	5th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,013	11th July	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	22nd July	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TANDA"	6,900	1st June	Manila, Sandatan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	3rd July	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MALWA"	10,941	12th May, 4 p.m.	Shanghai only.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	18th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	21st May	Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,992	27th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"PADUA"	8,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	9th June	Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	13th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,000	15th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,013	20th June	Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	25th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	1st July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"RANPURA"	16,585	8th July	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,900	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASEGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOBEA"	10,913	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOOCHOW

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Tuesday, 11th May, at 5 p.m.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAINING ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... Friday, 14th May, at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same steamer by the "HAINING" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

LIMITED.

AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 11th May, 6 a.m.
HONGKONG	"PAKHOI"	On 11th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 12th May, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 12th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 12th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 13th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th May, 6 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"ORINUA"	On 15th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 16th May, 6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANTUNG"	On 17th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 18th May, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 18th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 19th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SZOCHUEN"	On 20th May, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,
VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—10 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	17th May	22nd May
CHANGTE	18th June	23rd June
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July
CHANGTE	14th August	20th August

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone: Central 38.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th May

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND

DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... From Hongkong. Sails 5th June.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... From Hongkong. Sails about 31st May.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails about 30th June.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta, about 10th May via

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta about 2nd June via

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta about 2nd July via

Colombo.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1020.

Agents.

[17]

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "ATREUS"	... Via Suez Canal ... 21st May.
S.S. "LYCAON"	... Via Suez Canal ... 4th June.
S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY"	... Via Suez Canal ... 18th June.
S.S. "COLORADO"	... Via Suez Canal ... 2nd July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Europe via NEOPATAM (Papers only)	Postpaid	11th May
London, 8th April	Postpaid	11th May
SHANGHAI	Emp. of Canada	11th May
MANILA	Kumamoto	11th May
SHANGHAI	Angers	11th May
SHANGHAI	D'Armaguac	11th May
SHANGHAI	Shantung	11th May
Europe via SUZU (letters & papers)	Postpaid	12th May
London, 15th May, & parcels, 8th April	Postpaid	12th May
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN, SHANGHAI	Pres. Wilson	15th May
& Europe via SIBERIA	Pres. Grant	15th May
MANILA	Taipei	17th May
AUTREUIL & MANILA	Kemp. of Russia	19th May
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Madison	20th May
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Madison	20th May
A. ITALIA AND SPAIN	Pres. Madison	20th May

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Java via Sourabaya	Emp. of Canada	Tuesday, 11th, 10.30 A.M.
Saigon, Siam, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Suez	Angers	Reg. 1.45 P.M.
via Suez—due Mar. 12th June	Kakaku Maru	2.30 P.M.
Formosa	Hai Chin	3.30 P.M.
Amoy & Foochow	D'Armaguac	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai & Japan		
Japan	Macassar Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 2.30 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Kemp. of Russia	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Emp. of Canada	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Malwa	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Kumamoto	Thursday, 13th, 8.30 A.M.
Hoohoo	Angers	8.30 A.M.
Straits	Yan Cloon	10.30 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Tjandji	10.30 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Laiang	Noon
Haiphong	Tonkin	1.10 P.M.
Manila	Buryocious	1.30 P.M.
Manila	Produce	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VAN COUVEK, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C. 31st May	Emp. of Canada	Friday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Bandan	Hinseng	10.00 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Wilson	1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Ning	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Shantung	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Suez	Kashgar	Reg. 15th, 8.45 A.M.
via Suez—due Mar. 12th June		Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Chinkwa	Saturday, 15th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Pres. Grant	Parcels 4.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Kwongtung	Reg. 4.15 P.M.
Amoy	Anhui	Letters 5.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"MERBONES" 18th May Mar. L'don, R'dam & Hamburg
 "ANTONIO" 2nd June Mar. L'don, R'dam & Glasgow
 "TOMAS" 15th June Mar. L'don, R'dam & Hamburg
 "FRIEDRICH" 29th June Mar. L'don, R'dam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"EUBLYCHOS" 18th May Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glas.
 "TIBOLUS" 1st June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glas.
 "KEMUN" 12th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glas.
 "BELLEROPHON" 1st July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glas.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
 "TYNDAROS" 18th May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
 "FROSTLAUS" 11th June Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"DIOMED" 7th May Boston, New York & Baltimore.
 "ATREUS" 31st May Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANTONIO" 2nd June Singapore, Manilla & London.
 "HERCULES" 14th July Singapore, Manilla & London.
 "BARBUDON" 8th Sept. Singapore, Manilla & London.
 "PATRICKUS" 26th Oct. Singapore, Manilla & London.
 "ANTONIO" 17th Nov. Singapore, Manilla & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
 For freight and passage rates and information apply to—
Butterfield & Swire,
 Agents.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital\$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid\$50,000,000
 Reserve Funds\$4,500,000
 Sterling\$27,000,000
 Silver\$27,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG, Deputy Chairman.

W. H. Bell, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq., T. O. Weir, Esq., P. H. Hoyle, Esq., H. P. White, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq., G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:

A. H. BARTLOW, Esq., Manager, Shanghai.

G. H. STITT, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, April 6th, 1926. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITS AT CURRENT RATES. For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. H. BARTLOW, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [26]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital£3,000,000
 Reserve Fund£4,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital.....Fr.72,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital.....Fr.68,490,000.00
 Reserve Fund.....Fr.59,987,283.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Saigon, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Manilla, Singapore, Lybourn, Fort Bayard, Papeete, Haiphong, Hankow, Yunnan, Yunnan.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: HONGKONG, 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL\$10,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL5,000,000
 RESERVE FUND (1925)1,200,000

DIRECTORS:

Hon. Sir Shou-sen Chow, Chairman, Fang Ping Shan, Mok Ching Kong, Li Koon Chun, Wong Yun Tong, P. K. Kwok, Huiyuh Tai, Ng Ching Luk, Kan Ying Po, Pong Wai Ting, Chan Ching Shek.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Sole Depository Boxes To Let.

Kam Tong Po, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1926. [33]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

May 10th, 1926.

Ox LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer2.25

Bank Bills, on demand2.25 1/2

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight2.25 1/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months sight2.25 1/2

Credit, at 4 months sight2.25 1/2

Documentary Bills2.25 1/2

Ox NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, on demand1.75

Credit, at 30 days sight1.75

Ox HONGKONG—

Telegraphic Transfer1.45

Bank Bills, on demand1.45

Ox SHANGHAI—

Bank Bills, at sightnom.

Private, 30 days sight115

Ox MANILA—On demand107

Ox SINGAPORE—On demand134

Ox HATYAI—On demandnom.

Ox HAIPHONG—On demandnom.

Ox SINGAPORE—On demand84

Sovereign Bank's Buying rate84 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael\$0 3/16

BAR SILVER, per oz.\$0 3/16

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital£3,000,000
 Subscribed Capital£1,500,000
 Paid-up Capital£1,000,000
 Reserve Fund£1,350,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Howrah, Penang, Bombay, Kandy, Port Louis, Calcutta, Karachi, (Mauritius), Rangoon, Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Hongkong, Madras, Sourabaya.

HONGKONG BRANCHES:

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, March 20th, 1926. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE

INCORPORATED IN FRANCE.

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, rue St. Lazare, Paris.

CapitalFr. 20,000,000
 ReservesFr. 11,160,000
 Special Working CapitalFr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, Lyons, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria.

BANKERS:

France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital SubscribedYen 45,000,000
 Capital (Paid-up)Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA: Keelung, Maktung, Nantow, Shichiku, Paichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Tuyen, Aka, Pusan.

CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Comptoirs, Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st December, 1925. [27]

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

S-315

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$60,000,000.00
 PAID-UP CAPITAL19,760,200.00
 RESERVE FUND9,864,393.69

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Hongkong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers: THE EQUITY TRUST CO., THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, January 16th, 1926. [28]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1824.

Hongkong Branch established 1900.

Authorized CapitalGulden 150,000,000

Paid-up Capital212,500,000

Reserve Fund28,668,670

Special Reserves21,711,408

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Branches: Batavia, Bandoeng, Bencoolen, Cheribon, Djakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Koto-Badja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Peking, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta, Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. C. MAASSEN, Acting Manager.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid)Yen 100,000,000
 Reserve FundYen 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Batavia, Kai Yuen, Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, Sourabaya, Buenos Aires, Kobe, San Francisco, Lyons, Seattle, Cebu, Los Angeles, Semarang, Canton, Manila, Shanghai, Nagaoka, Singapore, Nagasaki, Shimoda, Yokohama, Newchwang, Sydney, Fungting, Utsa, Tientsin, Hankow, New York, Peking, Harbin, Kio de, Tientsin, Honoluli, Janeiro, Vladivostok.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

C. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1926. [35]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1912.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,062,922
 RESERVE FUND£700,000

Branches: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all Principal Cities of the World.

London Bankers: THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes in various sizes to be let from \$5.00 to \$40.00 yearly.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

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EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. \$3,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: 37, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest Allowed on all Deposits. Rates on Application.

LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS: EQUITABLE TRUST CO., OR N.Y.

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

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RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Roubles

CAPITAL (FULLY PAID)55,000,000

RESERVE FUND26,960,000

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE CHINESE GOVT.3,500,000

RESERVE FUND1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: Paris, 9, Rue Boudreau.

LONDON OFFICE: 64, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

BANKERS:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

NEW YORK: The Irving Bank; Columbia Trust Company.

SAN FRANCISCO: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA: